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The Literary Digest

A Weekly Compendium of the Contemporaneous Thought of the World

Vol. XV., No. 9. Whole No. 375. | New York, June 26, 1897. | Per Year, $3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

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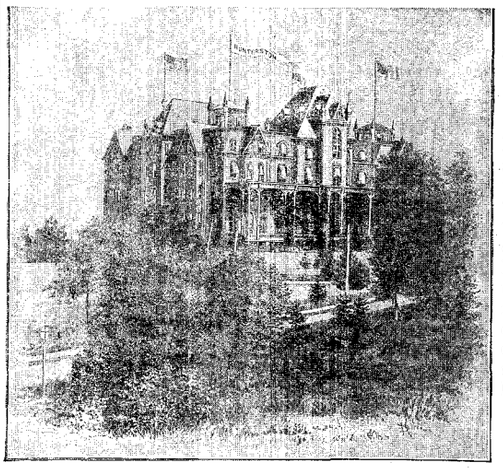

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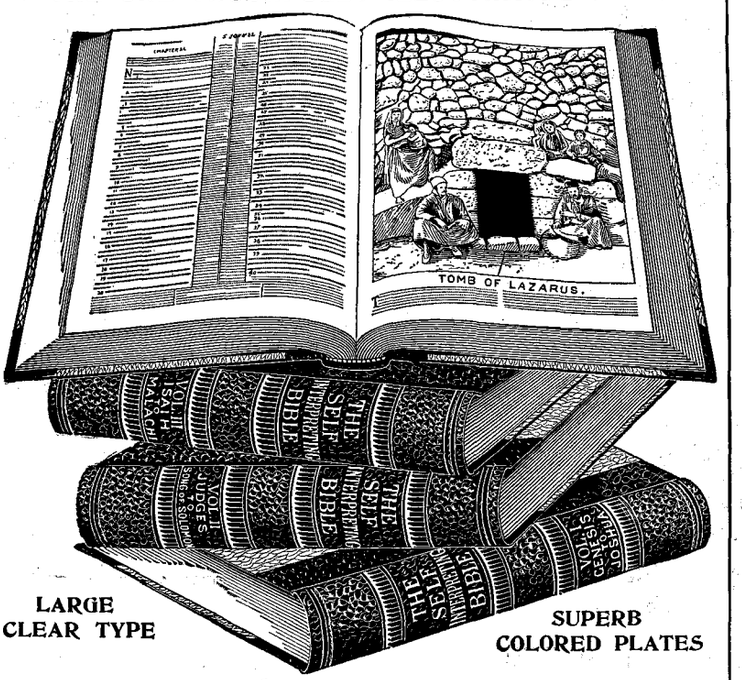
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The Standard Dictionary.

Questions Answered.

M. B., Jersey City, N. J.: "Which of the two following is the approved form: ***enclose*** or ***inclose***? Which is the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary's choice? Why? How do the other dictionaries treat these words?"

This word is written indiscriminately ***enclose*** and ***inclose.*** The Standard Dictionary prefers the form ***enclose,*** as it is derived from the Old French *enclos*, past participle of *enclore*, which comes from the Latin *includo*, from *in*, in, and *claudo*, shut, rather than from the Latin *inclusus*. This orthography is adopted by Murray's Oxford University Dictionary, Johnson, Walker, Worcester, Stormonth, and almost all the English dictionaries. Webster and the Century define under ***inclose,*** indicating thereby that this is the form that they prefer.

W. B., Blauvelt, N. Y.: "I have been looking for the word ***hypermetropia*** in the Great Standard Dictionary, but failed to find it. Can you give me some light on it? I think it is a term used by oculists."

"W. B." should look under the prefix ***hyper-,*** page 882 of the "Standard Dictionary," and he will find an accurate definition of ***hypermetropia*** in the third column and last three lines. For the benefit of the readers of Questions Answered the definition is given below:

> **hy″per-met-ro′pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* An abnormal condition of the eye in which, during relaxation of effort at accommodation, parallel rays of light are focused behind the retina; long-sightedness. **hy″per-met′ro-py‡, hy″per-ro′pi-a‡.—hy″per-met-rop′ic,** *a.*

The study of prefixes will afford material help in the finding of words, and a little attention to this feature in the Standard as explained on page xiv, under the caption RUN-IN WORDS, would have enabled "M.H." to find ***hypermetropia*** readily.

E. H. V., New York: "Of what special value is the new subscription edition of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary to any one interested in the ***Greco-Turkish*** struggle? Does it contain any of the places mentioned in the newspapers as prominent at the seat of war? Could a student follow up the hostilities by making free use of its maps and cyclopedia?"

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII BY TREATY.

A TREATY providing for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, signed by representatives of the two governments, was sent to the Senate by President McKinley June 16. Its provisions are substantially those of the convention proposed by the Harrison Administration and withdrawn by President Cleveland. The principal difference consists in the omission from this treaty of a gratuity to ex-Queen Liliuokalani and her daughter. The points of the treaty are as follows:

The Government of the Hawaiian Islands absolutely cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, to the United States, all rights and sovereignty over the Hawaiian Islands, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which it is now possessed.

The Hawaiian Government cedes to the United States the absolute ownership of all the public lands, buildings, ports, harbors, fortifications, military and naval equipments, and all other government property.

The proceeds of any sales of public lands are to be applied to educational purposes in the islands.

The islands are to constitute a territory of the United States, with local laws remaining in force until new ones are enacted.

A local legislature is provided for, but the veto power is vested entirely in the President of the United States. A commission of five persons, consisting of three Americans and two Hawaiians, is provided for the purpose of formulating the mode of government for the islands.

The treaties of the United States with other countries are substituted for the treaties of Hawaii with the same countries.

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

Immigration of Chinese laborers to the islands, and from the islands to the United States, is prohibited.

This Government agrees to assume the debt of the island republic to the extent of $4,000,000.

The President's message accompanying the treaty says in part:

"The incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the body politic of the United States is the necessary and fitting sequel to the chain of events which, from a very early period of our history, has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the association of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. The predominance of American interests in that neighboring territory was first asserted in 1820 by sending to the islands a representative agent of the United States. It found further expression by the signature of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the king in 1826, the first international compact negotiated by Hawaii. It was signally announced in 1843, when the intervention of the United States caused the British Government to disavow the seizure of the Sandwich Islands by a British naval commander, and to recognize them by treaty as an independent state, renouncing forever any purpose of annexing the islands or exerting a protectorate over them.

"In 1851 the cession of the Hawaiian kingdom to the United States was formally offered, and, altho not then accepted, this Government proclaimed its duty to preserve alike the honor and dignity of the United States and the safety of government of the Hawaiian Islands. From this time until the outbreak of the war in 1861, the policy of the United States toward Hawaii and of the Hawaiian sovereign toward the United States was exemplified by continued negotiations for annexation or for a reserved commercial union. The latter alternative was at length accomplished by the reciprocity treaty of 1875, the provisions of which were renewed and expanded by the convention of 1884, embracing the perpetual cession to the United States of the harbor of Pearl River in the island of Oahu. In 1888 a proposal for the joint guaranty of the neutrality of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, Germany, and Great Britain was declined on the announced ground that the relation of the United States to the islands was sufficient for the end in view. In brief, from 1820 to 1893 the course of the United States toward the Hawaiian Islands has consistently favored their autonomous welfare with the exclusion of all foreign influence save our own, to the extent of upholding eventual annexation as the necessary outcome of that policy.

"Not only is the union of the Hawaiian territory to the United States no new scheme, but it is the inevitable consequence of the relation stedfastly maintained with that mid-Pacific domain for three quarters of a century. Its accomplishment, despite successive denials and postponements, has been merely a question of time. While its failure in 1893 may not be a cause of congratulation, it is certainly a proof of the disinterestedness of the United States, the delay of four years having abundantly sufficed to establish the right and the ability of the Republic of Hawaii to enter, as a sovereign contractant, upon a conventional union with the United States, thus realizing a purpose held by the Hawaiian people, and proclaimed by successive Hawaiian governments through some seventy years of their virtual dependence upon the benevolent protection of the United States. Under such circumstances, annexation is not a change; it is a consummation."

An accompanying report by Secretary Sherman of the State Department reviews the negotiations between the two governments, placing emphasis on the difference between conditions in 1893 and the present time: "Recognized by the powers of the earth, sending and receiving envoys, enforcing respect for the law, and maintaining peace within its island borders, Hawaii sends to the United States, not a commission representing a successful revolution, but the accredited plenipotentiary of a constituted and firmly established sovereign state." The treaty follows the lines of the only precedent in our political history, the incompleted treaty concluded by President Grant's Administration in 1869 for the annexation of the Dominican Republic. The Congress of the United States reserves complete power in order to deal with the form of government, citizenship, franchise, extension of laws, etc., and by the express determination of all foreign

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treaties and the extension to the islands of the treaties of the United States is free to deal with the contract-labor system of the island as circumstances may require. On the subject of commercial and political union the Secretary's report says:

"It soon appeared to the negotiators that a purely commercial union on the lines of the German Zollverein could not satisfy the problems of administration in Hawaii and of the political association between the islands and the United States. Such a commercial union would on the one hand deprive the Hawaiian Government of its chief source of revenue from customs duties by placing its territory in a relation of free exchange with the territory of the United States, its main market of purchase and supply, while on the other hand it would entail upon Hawaii the maintenance of an internal-revenue system on a par with that of the United States, or else involve the organization of a corresponding branch of our revenue service within a foreign jurisdiction. We have had with Hawaii since 1875 a treaty of commercial union, which practically assimilates the two territories with regard to many of their most important productions, and excludes other nations from enjoyment of its privileges, yet, altho that treaty has outlived other less favored reciprocity schemes, its permanency has at times been gravely imperiled. Under such circumstances, to enter upon the radical experiment of a complete commercial union between Hawaii and the United States as independently sovereign, without assurance of permanency and with perpetual subjection to the vicissitudes of public sentiment in the two countries, was not to be thought of.

"Turning then to the various practical forms of political union, the several phases of a protectorate, an offensive and defensive alliance, and a national guaranty were passed in review. In all of these the independence of the subordinated state is the distinguishing feature, and with it the assumption by the paramount state of responsibility without domain. The disparity of the relative interests and the distance separating the two countries could not fail to render any form of protective association either unduly burdensome or illusory in its benefits, so far as the protecting state is concerned; while any attempt to counteract this by tributary dependence or a measure of suzerain control would be a retrograde movement toward a feudal or colonial establishment alike inexpedient and incompatible with our national policy. There remained, therefore, the annexation of the islands and their absorption into the political system of the United States as the only solution satisfying all the given conditions and promising permanency and mutual benefit."

Various newspaper polls of the Senate indicate that not more than two or three non-committal members are needed to make up the necessary two-thirds vote for ultimate ratification of the treaty; Chairman Davis, of the committee on foreign relations, says that passage of the treaty will not be pressed until the regular session in December. Outspoken opposition to the policy of annexation, appears in many prominent journals.

"An Epoch-Making Act."—"The significance of the convention is something to be seized at once, and is sufficient to give the country—the whole country—a thrill of pride and pleasure.

"(1) The islands belong in our scheme of advanced and rapidly advancing national power. We are exclusively a land power no longer. We are a sea power as well, and must support that power in every proper way. It is especially necessary that we make ourselves strong in the Pacific, and the Hawaiian Islands are the key to the Pacific. Their distance from our main coast line will soon be annihilated by the laying of a cable and the establishment of a line of fast vessels, and under the influences of speedy and frequent communication the new country in its full development will reflect both the spirit and the characteristics of the old.

"(2) The United States has a record of phenomenal success in dealing with newly acquired territory. Texas is a great and prosperous empire. The Louisiana purchase, tho inhabited at the start by people of an alien tongue and habit, is now a garden spot, and the home of millions. When it was acquired, it was more difficult and took more time to go from Washington to New Orleans than now to go from San Francisco to Honolulu. Alaska is rapidly developing under the stars and stripes. This is assurance in itself of our ability to convert the Hawaiian Islands at a very early day, with the splendid start that American civilization already has there, into territory so prosperous and inviting that it will fill up with people of excellent stamp and condition.

"(3) This step will arouse the people and appeal to them on the score of the future. It will serve as a finger-board, pointing to what is before us, and how, if the country is to take its proper place in the growth of the world, the future must be met. There are just two conditions in the world, for nations as for individuals, growth and decay. The United States can not hope to stand still. If it does not go forward it will certainly go backward. But growth, of course, does not mean a constant expansion of boundaries. It means the rising to all occasions when the country's welfare demands it, and when to make itself properly felt it must make itself strong.

"There will follow some talk about Cuba. There are very many people who would be glad to see Cuba speedily follow Hawaii into the Union. The topic is full of suggestion. But sufficient unto the day is the island thereof. The Hawaiian group is ripe and we take it in. With Cuba as ripe and as anxious for absorption—and that condition seems swiftly approaching—who shall say that the result in her case will not be the same?"—*The Star* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

"Why? Why? Why?"—"In February, 1893, the Hawaiian annexation job was almost rushed through by the ring of Republican politicians who wished to secure their investments in those islands. But the scheme was balked, and the anti-annexation sentiment of the American people was made so clear that the Republican national platform last year had not one word of denunciation of President Cleveland for upsetting the plot. Nor does that platform advocate annexation. It says: 'The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them.' That is all. And it exactly expresses the sentiments of the American people—not ownership, not annexation, not incorporation with this republic, but control.

"To make assurance doubly sure Mr. McKinley, in his inaugural address three months ago, solemnly declared that 'we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression,' and warned the people of the 'grave peril of a citizenship too ignorant to understand or too vicious to appreciate the great value and beneficence of our institutions and laws.' This is an exact description of the mongrel, leprous, and enslaved people who form 90 per cent. of the Hawaiian population — 15,000 ignorant Portuguese, 30,000 semi-barbarous native Hawaiians, 10,000 vicious half-breeds, 15,000 Chinese, and 25,000 Japanese.

"And Mr. McKinley selected for Secretary of State John Sherman, who says in his autobiography, 'If my life is prolonged I will do . . . nothing to extend its (the United States) limits or to add new dangers by acquisition of foreign territory.' Yet yesterday a Hawaiian annexation treaty was signed by the very hand that wrote those words, and it is on its way toward consummation by the orders of the President who only three months ago had such powerful and just convictions upon the perils of ignorant and vicious citizenship!

"Why? Why? Why?"—*The World* (*Ind. Dem.*), *New York.*

Objections Not Insurmountable.—"As to population, the addition of Hawaii would be but a drop in the bucket. The total number of inhabitants of the islands is estimated to be at present only 109,000; by the census of 1890 it was 89,990, but it has since been increased about 20,000 by Japanese immigration. This is less than the population of some counties in the United States, less than that of a second-class American city, less than immigration to this country in a quarter of a year, and hardly more than the total Chinese population of the country. As to the mixed character of the population, it hardly begins to equal the variety of races found in the United States. If we have been able to assimilate European additions by the million, there will be no difficulty with this trifling accession from Hawaii. As to the task of government, there is no evidence that the Dole administration has found it difficult. That government put down one attempted revolution with ease, and since then no serious internal trouble has arisen. Even the royalist partizans seem to have subsided. The worst trouble is not domestic but foreign, and has arisen from the domineering attitude of Japan and the attempt to flood the country with Japanese immigrants against the wish and efforts of Hawaii. This is what has rendered the situation critical there, and what makes it essential that the United States should take some definite action. This country should either take Hawaii or leave it. The dog-in-the-manger policy has been kept up long enough."—*The Advertiser* (*Rep.*), *Portland, Me.*

Annexation Issue Thoroughly Understood.—"It is fortunate, touching the point of early action, that the *pros* and *cons* of the annexation issue are so thoroughly understood. The whole question has been threshed out in Congress and the press, and there

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will be no need of commissions and long-winded inquiries to get at facts and deductions. The resources and strategical importance of the islands are known to all. The Japanese threat has been measured. The title of the Dole *régime* to the government is not in doubt, especially since the Queen made her voluntary and sweeping abdication. Questions of detail, notably those regarding the rights and privileges of Kanakas and Chinese residents of the islands, need settlement, but these are not so difficult as they appear. At the worst they are not important enough to overshadow the least of those great commercial and strategic advantages which the possession of the Hawaiian group would give us, and which would be irretrievably lost if Hawaii should be left to the untender mercies of Japan or Great Britain."—*The Chronicle* (*Rep.*), *San Francisco.*

The Magic Wand.—"One of the greatest problems of the Administration has been solved with a single stroke of the pen. Our low-born Hawaiian coolies, who have thus far so successfully competed against their American *confrères*, are now to be endowed with all the rights of citizenship, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Of course, it does not follow that their daily pay will be raised, or that they will not still compete with their trans-Pacific rivals. The sugar that they previously grew, and which therefore was too vile and humiliating for American consumption, has been touched with the magic McKinley wand, and will henceforth be as pure as that of the Havemeyer refinery itself. The disgruntled free-trader may indeed derisively remark that the situation as regards the industrial world is practically unchanged. He may call attention to the fact that we are practically in the same condition as before, with the exception that we now have on our hands some 100,000 half-breed Hawaiians, Japanese, and Chinese coolies, and some 9,000 white men. All this, of course, may be true, but then it must be remembered that the grand principle of protectionism, which is synonymous with Americanism, is to be upheld. For that everything must be sacrificed, even the self-respect of the President and his Secretary of State."—*The News* (*Dem.*), *New Haven.*

A Far Departure.—"The Dole government has never dared to submit to the people of Hawaii the question whether they preferred that or some other government. It has never dared to submit to them the constitution which it forced upon them. It has never dared to permit more than about one in twenty of the people to vote on any question of importance or for or against the present officers of the sham republic. Yet our Government assumes that these Dole filibusters, who may be one in fifty of the inhabitants, have a perfect right to give the islands away and hand its people over to be governed by foreigners, without asking them whether they wish to be so disposed of. Thus to thrust a government upon a people without their consent is to do violence to a fundamental American principle. It is to make a far departure from the established policy as well as the most cherished principle of our republic."—*The Chronicle* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Chicago.*

A Practical Question.—"The question is not an abstract one, but an intensely practical one. The Administration, after a patient study of the complex problem, has decided that annexation is the most satisfactory alternative of those here and now presented. This decision the people will indorse, but not as any step toward a 'colonial policy,' so-called. The United States deals with an exceptional situation in an unusual way. It establishes no precedents and makes no new departures. Necessity is stronger than theory and there is a logic which is more powerful and inexorable than that of political philosophy."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

"It is possible that the two-thirds vote may not be had, and that therefore the treaty may fail. This, tho, would only postpone annexation for a few months. A failure of this sort occurred in the case of Texas when it sought annexation in 1844, but that republic came into the Union the year following. It did this through a joint resolution of Congress, which can be passed by a majority vote of each branch."—*The Globe-Democrat* (*Rep.*), *St. Louis.*

"The time to stop this business is at the beginning. The people should make themselves heard in opposition to the supposed policy of the McKinley Administration on the Hawaiian question."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Indianapolis.*

"It is not expected that action will be taken on the treaty a this session, but its prompt negotiation at the very beginning of the Administration serves notice that the United States is on deck. It is a notice to Japan, and Japan needs a notice. It will not be misunderstood. Whether the treaty is ratified now or a year from now, it stands as a red light to warn off any other power. The completion of the act is certain. This treaty can not be withdrawn as the Harrison treaty was. This Administration has four years ahead of it, and long before that time shall pass the American flag will fly at Honolulu."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

"The Senate may well ratify without hesitancy or delay the treaty signed yesterday. Nature and commercial progress have made Hawaii an inevitable acquisition of this country. The Stars and Stripes must float over it. *The Sandwich Islands are milestones and Japan the tollgate of our Eastern commerce and prosperity. 'Westward the star of empire takes its way.'*"—*The Herald* (*Ind. Dem.*), *New York.*

"It should not be difficult for a people whose forefathers, more than a century ago, evolved the Constitution of the United States, to frame a scheme of government for Hawaii, or Cuba, or any other outlying dependency of the United States, if it should be acquired, which would secure their people the freedom and rights of American citizens, without representation in the Congress of the United States."—*The Blade* (*Rep.*), *Toledo, Ohio.*

"In every aspect of the case, annexation is a policy that promises the best way out of present difficulties and the highest and best material and moral results for the future."—*The Hawkeye* (*Rep.*), *Burlington, Iowa.*

"In sporting parlance, Hawaii is a red herring to be dragged across the Cuban trail, for the purpose of throwing the eager American hunters of the Cuban question upon a false scent. We are inclined to think that as a matter of policy this notion is a wholly delusive one."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Boston.*

"The treaty should be entitled 'a compact for the taking in of the United States by Hawaii.'"—*The Free Press* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Detroit.*

COURTS VS. LEGISLATURES.

IN commenting upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States against traffic agreements *The American Law Review* takes occasion to make the following pointed remarks concerning the jurisdiction of courts and legislatures:

"Constitutional law has so far run mad in the United States that is a common thing to find in judicial decisions declaring statutes unconstitutional, long harangues against the policy or propriety of the legislation which the judicial courts assume the power to set aside. Before a judge can refuse to enforce an act of the legislature on the ground that it contravenes the constitution, he ought to be able to put his finger upon some provision of the constitution to which the act of the legislature is plainly and distinctly opposed. It is not for him to put forward his views as to the policy of such legislation. He is not elected or appointed to perform any such office. Such views are uncalled for, and ought to be regarded as indecent and offensive. It is precisely as tho the legislature, in the preamble to a statute, should arraign a particular judicial decision. The legislature often repeals the rules of law laid down in particular decisions, but, so far as we have observed, no legislature has ever done so by referring specifically to any legal judgment. The legislature repeals the law made by the judges except where the law consists of interpretations of the constitution; because, as the law-making power, the legislature is above the judges. In theory the judges are not lawmakers, tho in point of fact they make much more law than the legislatures make, and much of it equally as bad. This new habit which the judges are taking on, of discussing the policy of acts of legislation which are challenged before them, is simply an assumption of superiority over the legislature in matters which are purely legislative; whereas their true position is exactly the reverse. In ordinary legislative matters they are inferior to the legislature. In other words, outside of the province of declaring the state of the supposed preexisting common law, they have no legislative power at all, their mere function being to administer the laws.

"The so-called 'general law' is almost always held by the judges to be reasonable, because the judges themselves made it. To construe every statute which alters or repeals a rule of this reasonable judge-made law, so as to make it reasonable, would be to write it out of existence, and leave the law in that reasonable condition in which it stood before the legislature enacted the statute. That is precisely what the dissenting judges would have had the courts do."

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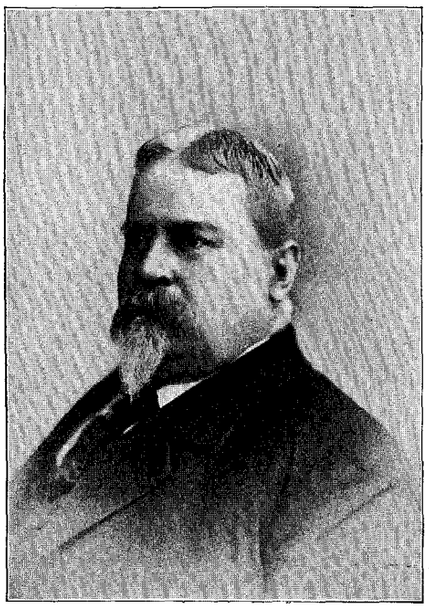
COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS ON THE RUIZ CASE.

THE commission of inquiry authorized by the Spanish Government in the matter of the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, in prison at Guanabacoa, Cuba, consisted of the American Consul-General Lee (assisted by W. J. Calhoun, appointed counsel by President McKinley), and Dr. Congosto, Spanish Consul at Philadelphia. It is understood that the result of the inquiry is a joint report to the State Department on admitted facts, but separate reports on conclusions drawn by each. Mr. Calhoun reports personally to the President. In view of the popular interest in this case we give the important parts of Consul-General Lee's separate report (as it appeared in the New York *Journal*, June 8), and a press forecast of Dr. Congosto's report. Consul-General Lee reports in substance as follows:



Photograph by Moreno, Fifth Avenue, New York.

FITZHUGH LEE, CONSUL-GENERAL TO CUBA.

Dr. Ruiz, dentist, married and residing in Guanabacoa, four miles from Havana, was arrested February 4, 1897, charged with being connected with an attack on a railroad train January 16. Testimony before the military judge shows that he was at the house of a neighbor and friend opposite his own at the time of the attack and knew nothing of it until next morning. He was arrested, thrust into solitary confinement in a small cell, "with stone walls and stone floor, and with no ventilation for air or light except a rectangular iron-barred opening or transom above the door.

"The manner of his confinement was a violation of Article 520, law of criminal procedure, ruling in Cuba and Puerto Rico, which demands that 'provisional imprisonment shall be made in the manner and form least prejudicial to the person and reputation of the accused.'

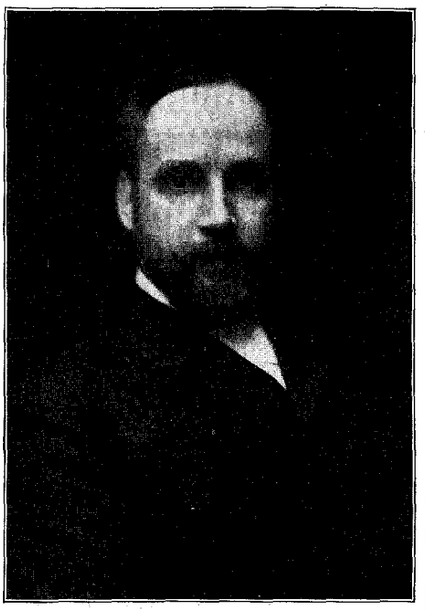
"While the cognizance of his case being confided at first to the jurisdiction of the military authorities was a violation of Section 1 of the protocol between Spain and the United States, signed January 12, 1877, which stipulated that no citizen of the United States residing in Spain, her adjacent islands or her ultramarine possessions charged with any 'crime whatsoever' shall be subject to trial by any exceptional tribunal, but exclusively by the ordinary jurisdiction, except in the case of being captured with arms in hand, the testimony shows the jailer knew Dr. Ruiz was an American citizen on the day of his arrest—viz., 4th of February, 1896—and that the acting governor and captain-general of the island was informed of the fact on the next day, but it was ten days after his arrest and three days before his death—viz., February 14, 1896—that the acting governor-general directed his case to be referred to the jurisdiction of the civil court, and that he died before said court considered it.

"The improper judicial proceedings, in the first place, and the length of time consumed in getting the case before the proper authority, during which the solitary prisoner was the occupant of a cell, proved fatal.

"The testimony shows Dr. Ruiz was a healthy and unusually strong, able, and athletic man; that he had no disease of the heart, hereditary or mental or other body ailments.

"He was confined incomunicado, and neither his wife, children, nor friends were allowed to communicate with him. He was carried alive to his cell, and at the end of 315 hours was brought out a corpse, having been subjected to 'incomunicado' imprisonment, in violation of his treaty rights, 243 hours over and above the seventy-two hour limit.

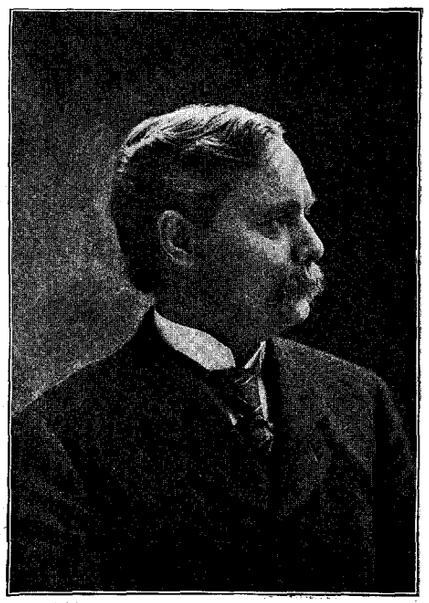
"From the time he was placed 'incomunicado' until his death all knowledge of his condition was confined to his jailers, and therefore there can be no other testimony except that of these officials as to the mode of his treatment or manner of his death, and it could not be expected that in case of bad treatment they would testify against themselves or against each other. So such testimony should be received not with 'a grain of salt,' but with a barrel."



DR. J. CONGOSTO, SPANISH CONSUL, PHILADELPHIA.

The testimony of Dr. Ruiz's wife is that she was permitted to send him only a chair, upon which a last message to his family appears to have been indented with the nails of the fingers: "Mercedes, Nene, Evangeline, Ricardito, good-by; my children of my life, I give you my blessing. Be obedient to your mother. They will kill me. If I am taken to Havana tell everything. Good-by, Rita of my soul." The difficulty of securing testimony unfavorable to the Spanish authorities is touched upon, since it was thought that the mere fact of being summoned would make them "suspects."

"An autopsy was held on his body on the afternoon of the 18th at Guanabacoa, participated in by two Spanish doctors—viz., Francisco Vidal Alvando and Jose Martinez Castrillion, and by Dr. D. M. Burgess, the United States sanitary inspector at this port, at which the United States Consul-General was not present. That said autopsy, signed by the two Spanish doctors, declared Dr. Ruiz's death resulted from cerebral congestion; that on the apex or top of the head of deceased there was found a contusion or wound which is described by the Spanish doctors as being 'a small abrasion, which only involved the first surfaces of the skin, about a centimeter long, more or less,' a centimeter being about two fifths of an inch, but which is described by Dr. Burgess as



WM. J. CALHOUN, PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.

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being 'a severe contusion of about an inch and a half long by a half inch wide.'"

Consul-General Lee's conclusions are as follows:

First—Dr. Ruiz was arrested on a false charge.

Second—He was placed under an improper jurisdiction and died before the proper tribunal considered his case, thereby giving him no opportunity to prove his innocence.

Third—That he was kept incomunicado in a solitary cell for 315 hours in violation of his treaty rights, which limit such confinements to seventy-two hours.

Fourth—He died from congestion of the brain, produced by a blow on the top of the head.

Fifth—There are two theories connected with the wound on the head. One, that in a state of mental excitement he ran across the cell as described by one of the jailers, and butted his head on the door in a frantic effort to get out. Another, that he was struck over the head with one of the clubs carried by the jailers—by the immediate watchman, who had probably ordered him to cease his cries for relief and for his children, and upon his not doing so struck him with more force than he intended, or it is possible the blow was delivered to make him confess or give evidence against others.

It is possible he went mad, and many causes combined to produce such a result. . . . But whether when bereft of reason he inflicted the blows which produced brain congestion, or whether he died at the hands of others—the truth will probably only be known when the hearts of all are revealed—the fact remains, his unjust confinement killed him, and had he been released from incomunicado by the hand of man at the end of seventy-two hours the hand of death might not have released him at the end of 315 hours, and to-day the widow would have had the support of her husband, and the moans of his fatherless children would never have been heard in the land.

"I therefore conclude, saying, as I have done in all previous reports about this case, that whether Dr. Ruiz killed himself or was killed by some one else, will, under the existing conditions, always remain unknown."

It is claimed, however, that the Spanish Government has established in Dr. Congosto's report a complete technical defense concerning the alleged violation of treaty rights. To quote from *The Journal* again:

"The treaty of 1795 with Spain, Article 7, provides that the subjects of citizens of the United States and Spain 'shall not be liable to any embargo or detention for any military expedition or other public or private purpose whatever; and in all cases of seizure, detention, or arrest for debts contracted or offenses committed by any citizen or subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of the law only, and according to the regular course of proceeding usual in such cases.'

"The citizens or subjects of both powers shall be permitted to select and employ their own legal advisers, notaries, etc., and have them present at their trials. This treaty provision was modified and explained by the protocol of January 12, 1877, which, however, has no especial application to the Ruiz case.

"As to the seventy-two-hour period of incommunication, one must understand the Spanish law as Señor Congosto explains it. The Spanish judge, during the preliminary procedure, akin to American grand-jury methods, acts as counsel for the prisoner. He is the accuser, advocate, and friend of the alleged culprit. The judge must satisfy his own conscience and judgment that an offense has been committed; that this offense is punishable by imprisonment, and that there is sufficient motive to believe that the man accused and apprehended is guilty of the crime. Under such circumstances the judge has complete jurisdiction and custody of the prisoner. He is limited in this power by two statutes, *viz.*, Rule 31 and Rule 45 of the criminal laws. Rule 31 is as follows: 'Twenty-four hours after a man has been "detained" by the police he shall be taken before a competent judge, and that magistrate, after hearing or making a proper investigation, may extend the detention for three days longer; after this period he must either be formally accused and committed to jail or released.'

"It is alleged to be a misconception of this statute that has led General Lee and others into error. It is upon this statute that their contention concerning a seventy-two-hour period of incomunication has been grafted. This provision, it is claimed, refers merely to such detention as is usual in American police station-houses.

"If the judge is satisfied that the prisoner stands in such jeopardy of the law as an American grand jury would consider indictable, he commits him to jail. If all his witnesses have not been found and examined he is held as yet incomunicado.

"Rule 45 is as follows: 'The incommunication of a prisoner shall be ordered by the judge whenever there is just cause for it, which will be expressed in a decree and shall not exceed ten days under said decree; but this decree shall be renewed for the same period, successively, whenever necessary.'

"These are the laws of Spain, applicable to Spaniard, Cuban, or American within her jurisdiction.

"The treaty of 1795 only guarantees persons accused and arrested in Spanish jurisdiction trial 'according to the regular proceeding in such cases.' The full proceeding is as given above."

Against the conclusions set forth by General Lee, Dr. Congosto's report is said to contain the testimony of Spanish officials and eye-witnesses to the circumstances of Dr. Ruiz's arrest and subsequent death in prison.

LOOK OUT FOR THE WAR-DOG.

—*The Post, Cincinnati.*

THREE-CENT CAR-FARE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL IN INDIANA.

THE supreme court of the State of Indiana declares constitutional a three-cent street-car-fare law which Judge Showalter of the United States Circuit Court recently held to be unconstitutional (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 8). Judge Showalter decided that the law was essentially a piece of "special legislation" for Indianapolis contrary to the constitution of the State. The state supreme court says that the law is not special but general legislation, in the state constitutional sense. According to the practise of the courts the federal court may be expected to conform to the decision of the state court on a question of state constitutionality. Nevertheless, the injunction of the federal court against enforcement of the law stands until modified, and five-cent fares are being collected. It is not impossible that a permanent injunction on a question of federal constitutionality might continue the five-cent *régime* until the United States Supreme Court should decide the matter finally. The Indianapolis papers are confident that the federal courts will eventually uphold the principles laid down by the state court.

Sweeping and Unanswerable Decision.—"It is held that the

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legislature itself is the sole judge as to whether a general law can be made applicable to those cases in regard to which special legislation is not expressly forbidden. This is such a case. And the question is whether the legislature or the courts are to say whether a general law can be made applicable. . . . It does not matter whether the law is special or not. It deals with a subject upon which special legislation is not in terms forbidden. And as for the section which forbids special legislation in all other cases, except those where a general law can not be made to apply, the court holds that the legislature is the sole judge as to whether any given case falls within the exception. And this is good sense. It must be assumed that the legislature does not mean to violate the constitution. Therefore, when it enacts a special law on a subject in connection with which special legislation is not forbidden, it must be inferred that it did so because it held that a general law could not be made to apply.

"But the court holds that the law is in fact not special. It decides that it will apply to all the cities of the State as soon as they have a population of 100,000. This law 'operates upon all cities alike under the same circumstances,' and that is all that is necessary to make it a general law. Thus the law does not violate the obligation of any contract; it does not seek to create a corporation; it is not special, and so does not contravene the constitutional provision against special legislation, and even if it be special legislation it is with reference to a subject concerning which the legislature has the right to legislate specially if it decides that general legislation can not be made applicable. The decision is sweeping in its character, and it seems to us that its logic is unanswerable. It leaves but one way of escape. If it shall appear that the company can not live under the law and get a fair return on its investment, the law would be unconstitutional because it would be confiscation. We imagine, however, that in deciding this question, no court would overthrow the law because it made it impossible for the company to pay interest and dividends on its 'vaporized' securities.

"Here, then, we have a decision of an Indiana court on an Indiana statute and its relation to the Indiana constitution. That it will finally be upheld by the federal courts we do not doubt. The unanimous decision of a state court on a purely state question ought to be controlling with the federal courts. We congratulate the people of Indianapolis upon their victory."—*The News, Indianapolis.*

Federal Questions Undecided.—"The court makes clear that the constitutional prohibition against 'the creation' of a corporation by special legislation is one thing and 'the regulation,' subsequently, another and very different thing; and that the three-cent-fare law is a valid exercise on the power of the legislature in regulating fares.

"It is an accepted doctrine in the jurisprudence of our federal republic that the decision of a state court concerning the meaning of a state constitution is conclusive, and heretofore the federal courts have acted on this assumption. On the other hand, it is equally well accepted that an adjudication by a federal court concerning the meaning of the federal constitution is binding on the state courts. The supreme court of Indiana in this case endeavors to limit its adjudication to the significance of the constitution of Indiana, as applied to the three-cent-fare act. It endeavors to leave untouched the federal questions that may be developed and which were suggested to Judge Showalter in the recent argument of this case in the federal court. Doubtless, counsel for the street-car company will insist that they have a contract which permits them to charge a five-cent fare, and that this is protected by the Constitution of the United States, and they may contend, and doubtless will, that while the legislature of Indiana may regulate fares of common carriers under the police power, yet under the guise of regulating they can not confiscate the property of the street-car company. In other words, if a three-cent fare will reduce the income of the Citizens' Street Railroad Company to such a point as to destroy the rights of the stockholders and bondholders, then there is a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

"We believe it is an accepted doctrine that the courts are the judges of the reasonableness of such regulations. This will present a very pretty question to the federal court. The question is whether the street-car company is entitled to a reasonable living income on $9,000,000 or on about $3,000,000; the former sum representing a large amount of water, the latter representing about what it would actually cost to duplicate the present plant."—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

Alleged Contracts.—"There was another and more important question [than 'special legislation'] in the case. The railway company claim that the fare law impaired the obligation of contracts and was wrong as well as unconstitutional. The court drily remarks that the company fails to point out any specific contract whose obligation was impaired. So far as the contract under which the company took possession of the streets was concerned, the legislature never authorized the city to enter into any contract which would debar it from regulating fares, says the court. It is settled law that the legislature has the right to regulate rates of fare on street railways in a reasonable manner, and this right was never abandoned. No contract made with the city can destroy it in the absence of a distinct grant of authority to the city to bind the legislature by such a contract. Of course, a legislature may exempt a corporation from control over its rates, but such exemption must be made in the charter by clear and explicit language. There is no question of the soundness and validity of this reasoning, and it may be commended to all corporations alleging 'contractst' with municipalities."—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

Three-Cent Fare Enough.—"The company contended that the law was special legislation and therefore void. That question has been settled, but the company contends that the new rate is inadequate and unjust. That is a question of fact, to be passed by the court of last resort. There is no doubt that when the decision is given finally it will be that three cents is enough, returning a fair profit on capital actually invested. A threet-cent fare will not enable a company to pay dividends on watered stock, but a company should not be allowed to bleed the public in that way."—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

WORK OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

THE Fifth Universal Postal Congress closed its six-weeks' session in Washington last week, after formally signing a new general treaty to take effect January 1, 1899, and deciding to hold the next Congress in Rome, Italy, in February, 1903. An official *résumé* of the results of the Congress, given to the press, is as follows:

First—The principal treaty which includes the entry of Korea into the Postal Union; the declaration of the Orange Free State (which failed to send a delegate to Washington) that it hoped soon to enter the Union; and the declaration of the Chinese Empire (which was represented in the congress), that it will observe the regulations of the Union as soon as the organization of its service permits.

Second—The conditions in which the countries of the Union will pay reciprocally the intermediary transit rates have been facilitated, and tariff diminished quite materially on a graduated scale for the ensuing six years.

Third—Uniform colors have been projected for postage-stamps.

Fourth—Postal-cards unpaid are subject to a double tax, that is, 4 cents in the place of the former tax, which was 10 cents, the same as for unpaid letters.

Fifth—Circulars produced on a machine (typewritten) in quantities of twenty circulars, all of the same character, are admitted to the international mails at the same rates as printed circulars.

Sixth—Samples of merchandise are admitted up to 350 grams.

Seventh—Objects of natural history, animals, dried plants, or preserved geological specimens are admitted as samples.

Eighth—The question of the creation of a universal postage-stamp brought up and the proposition defeated on account of the difficulties which would occur in putting into practise that important innovation, especially because of the diversity of currency standards.

Ninth—Special arrangements concerning packages of declared value, postal orders, books of identity, and subscriptions to journals have been thoroughly revised. This country is not actually concerned in these arrangements, mostly affecting the states of the continent of Europe.

The prospective circling of the globe by concerted action of all nations is hailed as an achievement of unexampled importance. The failure of the proposal for a universal postage-stamp is regretted by numerous newspapers. Washington correspondence to the New York *Sun* says that the most important work of the

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Congress was the reduction of the rate paid for mails in transit, and gives the following account of how it was done:

"In the congresses of the Postal Union the votes are taken by states, so that the smallest state is as powerful as the largest. It was this fact that secured the reduction in the rates.

"The carrying of mail is done principally by three or four of the greater countries of the world. The larger part of all the mail of the world which crosses the seas is carried in English ships. England makes the contracts with the shipowners, but the rate allowed by the Postal Union to England and the other countries interested in the carrying of maritime mails is far in excess of the cost of transportation, so that England has made considerable money out of the postal business. So have France, Italy, and other countries of Europe through which mail destined for countries further toward the interior must pass. They contract with the railroads at a lower rate than they receive from the Postal Union, and thus secure a profit.

"For many years, almost, in fact, since the organization of the union, certain of the European countries which do not carry much mail have attempted to secure a reduction of the rates. But opposed to them they found England and France and the movements always resulted in a failure.

"Soon after the arrival in Washington of the Latin-American delegates to this congress a caucus was convened at the instigation of M. Chaves of Mexico, at which General Ybarra of Venezuela proposed that the Latin-Americans, numbering twenty-two, or over one third of all the votes in the Congress, should stand together for the reduction. This plan was accepted and the combination of the delegates was effected.

"The reduction of the rates was long and earnestly debated in the committee. A steering committee of the Latin-American delegates was present to advise those representing their interests in the committee and to effect a coalition with the European delegates wishing such reductions. England and the other countries which formed the party desiring adherence to the present rates strongly opposed any reducton. Belgium suggested a reduction of 15 per cent.; Germany wanted even more. The committee finally decided to report in favor of the plan suggested by Belgium, of a reduction of 5 per cent. for the first two years, 10 per cent. for the next two years, and 15 per cent. for the succeeding years.

"The matter came up before the Congress on May 28. England had with her the British colonies with six votes, France and Portugal, and other countries. The debate brought out several speeches of great strength and earnestness. It grew so spirited that evidences of hard feeling were displayed. Then M. Havelaar of Holland suggested a compromise. This met with the favor of Herr Fritsch of Germany and M. Ansault of France.

"At this juncture General Ybarra arose, and in a brief speech suggested that the report of the committee advocating the reduction be adopted unanimously. This suggestion gave the delegates who had opposed the plan an opportunity to escape the humiliation of a defeat at the hands of a combination made up principally of the smaller nations, and they accepted it. The vote was taken, and resulted in forty-eight votes in favor of the reduction and three in the negative, one delegate abstaining from voting. Viscount Santo Tyrso of Portugal and two delegates from the British colonies stood by their position to the last.

"This action of the Congress will save to some of the countries a sum of money running well up into the millions, and this money will be lost by the countries now making a profit from the carrying of the mails. Still, the rate to be paid is much more than the cost of transportation, thus leaving room for a profit. The action of this Congress opens the way for the reduction by other congresses of the rates in transit to a point where they shall be only equal to the cost of transportation."

A METAMORPHOSIS.

Oh, he preached it from the housetops, and he whispered it by stealth;
He wrote whole miles of stuff against the awful curse of wealth;
He shouted for the poor man, and he called the rich man down.
He roasted every king and queen who dared to wear a crown.
He hollered for rebellion, and he said he'd head a band
To exterminate the millionaires, to sweep them from the land.
He yelled against monopolies, took shots at every trust,
And swore he'd be an anarchist, to grind them in the dust.
He stormed, he fumed and ranted, till he made the rich men wince;
But an uncle left him money, and he hasn't shouted since.

—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

TO VICTORIA, R.

Upon this day of Jubilee
I make you my best bow.
You've ruled right well on land and sea,
I'll cheerfully allow.

You lost some real estate through us
A hundred years ago—
But what of that?—forget the fuss,
And let good feeling flow.

For this we'll say:—if we *had* to
Obey a Queen just so,
We guess we'd rather she were you
Than any one we know. —*Puck, New York.*

THE United States does not propose to arbitrate the annexation of Hawaii with any power but itself.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

A FIN-DE-SIECLE INDIAN UPRISING.

While the situation at Lame Deer agency continues to excite the gravest fears of the correspondents at Helena, it is not thought necessary as yet to recall General Miles from his lunches in the Levant or to require Secretary Alger to cancel his monument and exposition engagements. At midnight the following had uprisen:

Captain Stouch, of the Lame Deer agency.
Sheriff of Custer county.
General deputy sheriffs.
Governor Smith, of Montana.
Secretary of Interior Bliss.

A band of musicians had broken out and the officers and their wives at Fort Custer were dancing at last reports, but as the court-martial is thought to be ample to deal with any trouble in that quarter, they are not classifiable as a part of the uprising proper.

The "massacre" had its inception in the raid of a tribe of deputy sheriffs upon Lame Deer agency. They stole upon the agency unexpectedly and assassinated the repose of the reservation by demanding that certain Indians accused of murdering a sheepherder be delivered to them to serve the ends of justice and furnish the deputies with fees. Captain Stouch, the Indian agent, lifted the hair of every deputy with a sweeping assertion of his authority and sent the posse flying back to Helena. At this juncture the war correspondents, late of Key West, later of Larissa and Pharsala, arrived at Last Chance Gulch. They flew to the telegraph office and apprised a startled world of the campaign of slaughter inaugurated by the Cheyennes.

Governor Smith communicated with the President, informing him of the violence done to the dignity of the deputy sheriffs of Custer county by the hostile Indian agent. Secretary Bliss wired Captain Stouch to disperse and lay down his arms, and receive the deputies with the consideration and respect due their station. The Indian agent was practically instructed to close out any murderers he might have on hand to the deputy sheriffs at their own terms.

Latest advises tell of the departure for the agency of two troops of cavalry from Fort Custer and the gradual closing in of the deputies upon the Indian agency. The deputies are armed with a warrant for Captain Stouch for interfering with them and their fees.

Nothing has been heard from the Cheyennes. It is supposed they are busy with their spring planting.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

NOW FOR COERCION.

UNCLE SAM: "Consarn yeu, if yeu don't get to sawin' wood I'll tan yer jacket fur yeu." —*The Journal, Chicago.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A NEW FORM OF LITERARY ART.

WHAT Henry Beranger says on literary topics is always worthy of attention. His article in the *Revue Encyclopedique* of May 15 contains an indictment of the present form of fiction preparatory to a flattering review of the recent works of MM. Édouard Schuré, Gabriele d'Annunzio, and Gabriel Sarrazin. His theme is that these writers present a new manner of writing fiction; what he is pleased to call the poetic romance, fiction that concerns itself with the portrayal of the life of the soul.

The Greco-Latin epic and the classical tragedy of French literature are examples of literary forms that have run out. Is not the present form of the novel, he asks, already lacking in originality, in profound vitality, and beginning to fall in the estimate of artists and historians of literature?

The French Revolution was largely the cause of the novel's inclining more and more to the description of external affairs. With the author of "La Comédie Humaine" it became a vast social tableau. Novel-writing tended to become a definite science. Balzac was proclaimed a doctor in social sciences. Zola a little later affirmed himself the successor and disciple of Claude Bernard, and the novel came to be a story of external life, the manners, customs, physical and moral characteristics and the social classes of civilization, and less and less a story of the inner life. M. Beranger says:

"The novel came to be more and more a mass of impersonal doings and of pretended science, a catalog, an analysis, and a classification of man and nature. This is to say that it lost little by little the source of true inspiration, lost all life and usefulness and became devoid of originality.

"This was the condition of the art toward 1885 when the novel was in the hands of the naturalists and psychologists. The use of the term psychological did not by any means denote a recognition of the soul as we might suppose. It meant only an endeavor to apply the processes of the laboratory to the study of the soul, a mode of experimental psychology such as that inaugurated by MM. Th. Ribot and J. Soury; and the most illustrious of the psychological novelists, Paul Bourget, defines his work in the dedicatory preface to M. Taine in the 'Crime d'Amour,' as a *section of moral anatomy*. Between a shaky histology and an esthetic synthesis of the elements of the inner life there is a great gulf fixed. Bourget not less than Zola has failed to rejuvenate the older mode of fiction, the last fruits of which he seems to be garnering."

The writer then describes the recent revolt against this form of fiction, which began, he thinks, with Maurice Barras and Edouard Rod, and formed a part of a general movement that overspread Europe between 1880 and 1890 and which influenced every human interest. A new interest in the contents of conscience pervaded history, philosophy, and religion. At first it turned to music, and Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin, and above all Wagner, became the interpreters of the inner life which was pervading more and more philosophy and literature. At the same time two great writers, Ibsen and Tolstoi, were making new the drama and the novel. This same interest pervaded old faiths and prejudices and created a movement termed "neo-Christian." This interest created, under the different names of symbolism, mysticism, and idealism, a literature of the soul represented by the names of Maurice Maeterlinck, Henri de Regnier, Gabriel Sarrazin, Maurice Pujo, Eugene Hollande, Fernand Gregh, etc. One of the results of this movement is thus described:

"The poetic novel is from the first a novel of the inner life. It subordinates descriptions to persons, it describes nature and society only to become better acquainted with the soul. Not the inner life solely, the higher life is its subject. It differs in this from such fiction as 'Adolphe,' 'Dominique,' or 'Andre Cornelis,' it brings out in each human being the hero. The victories of the will, the tragedies of the passions, the heights and the lonelinesses of thought, these are its realm. A novel not of analysis but of synthesis, it does not desire to become a science, it must remain a poem. It goes beyond the real for the true, it looks through appearances for the ideal. . . . It is a work of imagination and feeling, not one of experience or criticism. It does not make an inventory of landscapes or characters, but makes these play their part in presenting its greater themes. . . . It will never entirely displace other kinds of fiction. As there are two kinds of truth for men, that of experience and that of intuition, that of the head and that of the heart, is it not necessary that there be two distinct classes of novels, the novel of analytical experience and the novel of synthetic imagination? It is a good thing to set man down and show him his weaknesses, it is a better to raise him and quicken his better powers. . . .

"The poetic novel, conceived and realized by Schuré, d'Annunzio, and Sarrazin, is to-day little understood and less liked. To-morrow it will perhaps be popular, and later it may become the rage. Let us dread the day, however yet far off, when it shall degenerate to a pattern. As with all forms of art copied by imitators, the life that inspired the form having died out, they become tiresome and distasteful. The poetic novel has made its appearance as a literary mode. For the present it asks only that it be allowed to live; but, if we can judge by its first efforts, it will live well and it will live long."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY AMONG ACTORS.

THE following anecdotes of the vanity and professional jealousy that is developed to so high a degree on the stage are told in *L'Illustration Européenne*, Brussels:

"The self-esteem of people connected with the stage is immense; there is no profession where this feeling is more developed; actors, chorus-girls, dancers—every one having to do with the theater seems to be vain to the verge of burlesque. . . .

"This self-esteem is not only a quality of mediocre artists. The greatest are not less vain; celebrity ought to put them above jealousy, but it does nothing of the kind.

"Frederic Lemaitre, notwithstanding his talent, could not endure the success of one of his comrades. In a melodrama he came on the stage holding in his arms his son, who had just been drowned. The actor who took the part of the dead boy was horribly lifeless, his realism was striking. The public applauded loudly. This did not please the great Frederic; piqued by jealousy, he pinched the drowned man, who, controlling himself, made no sign; then Frederic tickled him, and this time he could not hold out; he began to laugh, and the applause was soon changed to hisses.

"In a provincial city, a blood-and-thunder drama was represented, in which crime followed crime; assassinations succeeded to poisonings, and, at the end, as in every good play, the traitor, arrested, was condemned to be beheaded. His head, covered with blood, was placed on a table; thanks to a hole in the top, the actor, hidden beneath, could display it as if it were actually detached from the body, and the illusion was complete. A comrade, jealous of his success, placed a pinch of snuff under the nose, and soon the detached head began to sneeze violently, which changed the horror of the spectators to shouts of laughter.

"But it is not actors alone who are vain; simple chorus-singers and ballet-girls have also their self-esteem. . . .

"In an opera where the scene opens on the seashore, a storm takes place; boys hired for the purpose shake the green cloth that gives the illusion of waves.

"The device had succeeded well and the public were manifesting their satisfaction by applause.

"'They are applauding my wave,' said one boy.

"'Not at all,' said another, 'it's mine!'

"'Not on your life! it's mine!'

"A dispute ensued, loud words passed, and a struggle took place in the depths of the savage ocean.

"All this time the actor was singing:

"'Sailors! now the wind subsides,
Calm reigns o'er the waves.'

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"But the waves had never been so much agitated; the director had to go and reestablish peace by means of vigorous kicks in the bosom of the ocean.

"Soldiers too who sometimes take part in theatrical representations, do not always obey the actors.

"In an Eastern city, a tragedy was being acted having for its subject Joan of Arc; in the third act, Joan, in a combat, seizes the sword of an English soldier. The Englishman was a soldier who was appearing for the first time. The actress tried to get his sword, but he refused to give it to her.

"'You shan't have my sword,' he shouted in a rage, 'I won't have it taken away!'

"The actress insisted; the soldier defended himself; a struggle took place between Joan of Arc and the soldier, while the theater shook with laughter.

"One actor, whose self-love was wounded, revenged himself in an original fashion. A hair-dresser had declared in the presence of numerous customers that the actor had no talent; the latter went to him to be shaved.

"'What do you do with all the hair you cut off?' he asked the hair-dresser.

"'I sweep it up and throw it away,' was the answer.

"'What a fool you are!' exclaimed the actor; 'you can easily sell it; they make great use of it in America, and I myself make a business of exporting it.'

"'Is that so?' said the barber.

"'Of course; save up your hair; I will drop in six months from now and take it.'

"The bargain was struck. Six months after, the actor reappeared.

"'I have been waiting for you with impatience,' said the hair-dresser; 'the hair is everywhere, the back shop and even my bedroom are full of it.'

"'Show it to me.'

"The hair-dresser opened a chest that was overflowing with it.

"'Stupid!' cried the actor, 'what on earth have you done! Why, you have mixed it all together; it is good for nothing now!'

"And he hastily withdrew."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Word for Zola.—Edmund Gosse, the English critic, thinks the reaction against Zola has gone too far, and that in his new book, "Nouvelle Campagne," Zola is admirable and thoroughly honest. Mr. Gosse writes on "Current French Literature" in *Cosmopolis* (June), and what he says about Zola's book comes at the conclusion of his rather rambling article. He says:

"It is impossible to run through these eighteen leaders reprinted from the *Figaro*—for that is all they pretend to be—without a conviction that the author is a very honest man. Left alone, in this ebb-tide of realism, a sort of roughly hewn rock-giant on the sand, M. Zola finds himself misunderstood, insulted, abandoned. And in his isolation he is grander, he is an object of more genuine sympathy, than ever he was in the days of his overwhelming prosperity. Adversity—a very relative adversity, which does not affect the enormous bulk of his 'sales' and his 'royalties'—has been salutary to M. Zola; it has acted on him as an astringent. It has made him pull himself together and practise his pectoral muscles. It has even had a favorable effect upon his style, which seems to me to be more direct, less burdened with repetitions, less choked with words, than it usually is. M. Zola is very angry, and wrath is becoming to him. He seizes his club and glares round upon us. The effect is distinctly tremendous; he looks like Hercules, and sometimes a little like Polyphemus.

"To be serious, the reaction against M. Zola has certainly proceeded too far. It has become a shield behind which all manner of effeminacies and hypocrisies have concealed themselves, and, if he were the devil, it is time he should have his due. And nothing could be less like the devil than M. Zola. He is a strenuous, conscientious *bourgeois*, rather sentimental and very romantic, with a theory of life which has ridden away with him, and makes him believe that he ought to be squalid and obscene wherever existence is obscene and squalid. But the heart of him is a heart of gold, and any candid person who reads 'Nouvelle Campagne' will see how unaffectedly the author is everywhere on the side of the angels. His very faults are virtues turned inside out."

HOW THE FRIENDSHIP OF WAGNER AND NIETSZCHE WAS BROKEN.

IN view of the intense bitterness with which Friedrich Nietszche has attacked Richard Wagner in "The Case of Wagner," the story of the early friendship between the great composer and the erratic philosopher is full of interest. It is told in detail for the first time in "The Life of Friedrich Nietszche," by his sister, Elizabeth Foerster, and is summarized by M. T. de Wyzema in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

The beginning of the friendship, which Mrs. Foerster calls "the happiness and the tragedy" of her brother's youth, is thus described:

"When on May 15, 1869, Richard Wagner received for the first time a visit from Friedrich Nietszche, in his villa near Lucerne, he was fifty-seven years old. He had written 'Tristan and Isolde,' 'The Meistersingers,' and the greater part of the 'Ring of the Nibelung.' He had not yet attained his full fame; but his genius had provoked, throughout the entire world, enthusiastic admiration and passionate devotion. One thing alone he earnestly desired: the realization of his old artistic dream, the foundation of a model theater in which he could produce in his own way the colossal works which he had nearly completed. United with this project was his work as speculative philosopher, also nearly finished, in which for twenty years he had stated his plan of reforms, the metaphysical principles which he professed, and the moral corollaries with which he accompanied them. Abstract ideas had for him a strong attraction, but it was only in music that he found complete satisfaction. Music alone was to him essentially important, and particularly the new music, which he had created.

"How did it happen that, under these circumstances, he had felt an instinctive attraction for the young philologist of Naumborg, or that he had been drawn toward him by a communion of ideas? How can we explain the existence between the famous old man and the young professor, of a reciprocity of admiration and adoration? Wagner was flattered by the younger man's enthusiasm, and was impressed by his science, his genius, and his profound familiarity with the Greek poets. And he received Nietszche with the most marked favor, saying, no doubt, that he wished that all the German philologists were like him. 'Do not fail to return to us,' Wagner wrote on June 3; 'make yourself well known to us. Intercourse between myself and my countrymen has hitherto not prospered. Come and restore my faith, a little shaken, in that which—with Goethe and others—I call German liberty.' 'Show to the world,' he writes several months later, 'the nature of the true philology, and help me to realize the great Renaissance.'

"And Nietszche was disposed to assist him. In December, 1871, he published a large volume, 'The Birth of Tragedy,' in which, under the pretext of explaining the formation of the Greek drama, he glorified the new art of Richard Wagner. But he glorified it as a philologist, as a philosopher, and as a poet. His interpretation of the art of the future was, perhaps, a little fantastic, but never before had there been published anything so scholarly, so agreeable to read, or coming from such an authority. It was a great and important service that the book rendered to 'the cause,' and Wagner could not fail to be sensible of its value. 'I have said to my wife,' he writes to Nietszche, 'that after her you come next in my affections, and after you, but at a long distance, is Lenbach, who has painted a strikingly accurate portrait of me.' At another time he said that Nietszche was placed in his heart between his wife and his dog. Urging his young friend to go to hear 'Tristan and Isolde' he wrote: 'I advise you to throw away your glasses,' meaning that for the good Wagnerian the music of his dramas should have more interest than the scenery, the acting, or the action of the drama."

In 1872 Wagner published in *The North German Gazette* a long article on Nietszche's book, in which he favorably reviewed the arguments of the young professor. The following year Nietzsche attended the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Baireuth Theater, and as a mark of special favor was seated directly in front of the great composer. For some time afterward Wagner wrote frequently, inquiring after his friend's health, in-

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viting him to spend his vacations at Baireuth and keeping informed of all that he was doing.

In 1874, acknowledging the receipt of Nietszche's essay on "The Utility of History," Wagner wrote: "You will not expect me to compliment you on your work. What can I say now of your ardor or your genius? My wife may find something new to write you; that is the business of women." His wife wrote, among other compliments: "As Buddha was instructed in regard to the essence of things by seeing on the wayside a mendicant, an old man, and a corpse; as the Christian is sanctified by the contemplation of the Savior crucified, so the spectacle of the sufferings of genius has enabled you to comprehend and to judge as a whole our so-called modern civilization."

When in 1876 Nietszche published his essay "Wagner and Baireuth," Wagner wrote: "Friend, your book is wonderful! Where have you learned to know me so well? Come quickly, to prepare yourself by the rehearsals for the impressions of the first production." Nietszche did attend the rehearsals, but saw little of Wagner, and left Baireuth abruptly. The two friends met once more, in the following year, at Sorrento, but their interviews were cold and formal. Wagner saw that Nietszche's attitude had changed and realized that their warm friendship was broken.

Several months later Wagner received a copy of a new book entitled "Humane, too Humane," in which Nietszche openly renounced his former faith, proclaiming his conviction of the vanity of all ideals, the cowardice of compassion, and the baseness of what he had formerly extolled as the highest sentiment. Wagner was at first stupefied by this sudden outburst, then in an article in his Baireuth journal he severely criticized, without mentioning Nietszche's name, the views set forth in the latter's book. From this time Nietszche's attitude was that of an avowed enemy of the man whom he had so warmly praised. To Wagner this meant one Wagnerian less, the loss of one who had served him well and whose devotion had deeply touched him.

For Nietszche it meant much more. Through his alliance with Wagner he had hoped to establish his own fame as a philosopher, while extolling his friend's theories and works. He fondly believed that he had contributed no small part to the elevation of a theatrical and musical enterprise to the dignity of an esthetic and philosophic revolution. When in 1876 he found that his essay, "Wagner and Baireuth," was ignored by all the Wagnerians who had come to hear the rehearsals of "The Ring of the Nibelung," and that Wagner himself seemed disinclined to credit him with any share in the Baireuth triumph, he was suddenly disillusioned. Instead of receiving some recognition of his service he found himself unnoticed in the general rejoicing over the great success of the rehearsals. In pride and anger he turned against the doctrines he had explained and defended, and made them the subject of his savage criticisms. Henceforth Wagner and his work were to have no bitterer enemy than Friedrich Nietszche.

"THE MALADY OF MIDDLE AGE."

IT is regarded as a curious coincidence that the two latest plays of the two leading English dramatists should treat the same theme and be characterized by the same dramatic *leit-motif*. Mr. Pinero's "The Princess and the Butterfly," and Mr. H. A. Jones's "The Physician"—plays lately produced in London that have excited much animated controversy—deal with love in middle age, and are a sort of protest against the view that middle age is a malady or a misfortune.

According to the London *Theater*, the leading dramatic magazine of England, Mr. Pinero's new play "will take rank as one of the most notable achievements of the dramatic year." The work is "extraordinarily clever, thoughtful, and brilliant," and tho a keen satire upon modern manners and conventions, is said to provide "a wholesome, plain, and useful moral." The subject of the play is thus described by *The Theater*:

"It is the malady of middle age and its remedy. 'Those who love deep never grow old. They may die of age, but they die young.' Such is the truth gradually borne in upon *Princess Pannomia* and *Sir George Lamorant*, both arrived at that stage of life when men and women begin thoughtfully to consider what they have lost in the past and may, perhaps, win in the future. Let it be noted here as a fact in great measure vindicatory of Mr. Pinero's view that the less one has accomplished, whether as lover, worker, or dreamer in the past, the more disposed he is to regard the future with hesitancy and dread. To this state have come the *Princess* and *Sir George*, the first a woman who has wasted the best twenty years of her life in unsympathetic communion with an elderly and invalid husband, the second a man who at forty-five awakes to the reality that he has done nothing, thought nothing, achieved nothing. [*Sir George* was in his youth called 'the butterfly," on account of his fickleness and inconstancy in love affairs.] Suddenly, however, an alternative course is revealed. The *Princess* finds that she is passionately adored by *Edward Oriel*, a preternaturally grave youth of twenty-seven, while *Sir George* discovers that he loves and is fondly loved by *Fay Zuliani*, an impulsive, irrepressible, yet singularly sweet girl of nineteen. So eventually the two couples pair off to the pleasing tune that 'love is ever young.'"

Incidentally, Mr. Pinero, it appears, castigates society—"its inanities, foibles, and inaptitudes, its elderly young and its prematurely old, its foolish virgins and its malicious matrons."

Mr. Jones's play, "The Physician," according to *The Theater*, is characterized by earnestness and sincerity of purpose. The author is imbued with a strong sense of his responsibility and looks upon the theater as a platform from which the dramatist is called upon to deliver his homilies with a careful regard for their far-reaching possibilities. The story of the play is as follows:

Lewin Carey, a prosperous West-End physician in love with his profession and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, had formed an illicit alliance with a frivolous and heartless grass-widow. A change in her affections brings about a rupture of their relations. Heartbroken and stricken down with the *ennui* and monotony of life, *Carey*, who is a man bordering on fifty, determines to renounce his accustomed pursuits and hand over his practise to a country friend. His interest and love of life are, however, awakened or rather reawakened, by the visit of a beautiful young girl, *Edna*, who comes to consult him concerning her lover, *Amphiel*, who, unknown to his friends, is a confirmed drunkard, altho posing as an enthusiastic advocate of temperance and virtue. The physician succeeds in discovering the young man's secret, and, altho he has himself fallen in love with *Edna* in the mean time, he loyally endeavors to win her lover back to sobriety. He fails in this, and through the merest accident the true character of *Amphiel* is revealed to the amazed and horrified girl. Nevertheless, she agrees to give him one more chance. But the disease has obtained too strong a hold upon him, and after a few months' rigid abstention from alcohol, he yields to an irresistible impulse. He finally dies from pneumonia, the result of a cold caught during a debauch. *Edna* is thus left free, and she bestows her hand upon the physician, whose nobility and earnestness she has learned to appreciate.

The Theater says that this somber and powerful plot is told in nervous and strong language, and succeeds in holding the attention from first to last. All critics have commented upon the moral of the two plays with reference to love in middle age, but the most comprehensive discussion of this tendency of the dramas is found in *The Humanitarian*. We quote from the article:

"Whence comes and what is this 'disease of middle-age' which Pinero and Jones in going about and keeping their eyes open, in their widely differing fashions, for subject-matter for new dramas, have discovered asserting its existence and have promptly transfixed upon their pens'-points?

"I would respectfully suggest that it is not a disease with which we are, at this time, specially afflicted.

"One can not deny that modern civilization, with its stern competitivism, accentuates in human kind certain neurotic symptoms,

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which in more slowly moving times were less apparent. But, for all that, this age of ours is the age of extended youth. Life's heyday is no longer confined to the twenties; at thirty, at forty, and at fifty, we see both men and women putting forth fresh energies, striving after new graces, and preparing themselves for higher attainments.

"Middle-age is fuller of zest and activity than it ever was before. And for this reason, the middle-aged are more apprehensive of coming infirmities, more jealous of every little encroachment upon the glorious liberties of their youth. For this reason too, those who hang ripening on the boughs of life, and are given to self-contemplation, have the keener dread of that autumnal period, to which—prolong the blossoming period as we may—we all must come. It is not because we want to appear young, but because we are young that we have manufactured out of our alarms this 'disease of middle-age.'

"And together with the period of youth, we are extending also the span of childhood. It is right we should. Marriage is never properly the portion of boys and girls in their teens. Even in the early twenties it is best given the go-by. Yet marriage to be truly blessed should not be long deferred.

"But as things were and as life treated them, who could have it in their hearts to censure either the *Princess* or the *Butterfly?* They learned life's secret, tho they learned it late."

The Masterpiece of the Royal Academy Exhibition.—"The dominating picture of the whole Academy," says *The Magazine of Art* (July), reviewing this year's exhibition, "is unquestionably the portrait of Mrs. Carl Meyer, by Mr. Sargent." As most of our readers are aware, Mr. J. S. Sargent is an American resident in England. He is the first American-born painter ever elected a member of the Royal Academy, which election occurred three years ago. The writer continues as follows:

"It [referring to the portrait] is, indeed, the one undoubted masterpiece of the exhibition—a masterpiece in the true sense of a masterwork of a master-painter, and not in the modern dilettante sense of the newer critic—a bright effort of a youthful craftsman. In this picture Mrs. Meyer and her two children are living and breathing in the room in which Mr. Sargent has painted them. The likenesses are perfect, but that is a minor merit; the drawing, like the technic, is unimpeachable; the arrangement and composition natural tho subtle; and, above all, the harmony of color in its apparent simplicity is incomparably fine and tender. Rarely have tender gray and white and pink been wrought into a posy of such beauty; rarely has dexterity so complete been employed more sincerely and more justifiably. The one defect lies in the fact that, instead of placing his seated figure upon the throne, the artist himself takes the higher position and paints down upon the sitter. The result is that the perspective, tho true enough, appears to be distorted, and the furthermost floor-line mounts above the head of the principal figure. To the spectator this arrangement is objectionable, irritating—the only objection, as has been said, in a really great work, great in its testimony of observation if not in that deeper sympathy, that intellectual quality that forms the keynote of Mr. Watts's portraiture."

WHO WAS BURNS'S "HIGHLAND MARY"?

MR. W. E. HENLEY is not a man who can be silenced or whom we can treat with contemptuous disregard, not even when he is shattering some of our loved ideals. What he and Mr. Henderson have done in their new edition of Burns to damage the Scottish bard's reputation for originality in the writing of songs has already been told in these columns. Now the same two editors, in Mr. Henley's *New Review* (June), attack the memory of "Highland Mary" and give her a most unenviable reputation. In their edition of Burns they have spoken of "the cult of Mary Campbell," supposed to be Burns's Highland Mary. A writer in *Blackwood's* (April) denies that there is such a cult, and this denial is the occasion for the present article, which is quite controversial in tone and not altogether clear as to some of its positions.

The first point of the reply is that the writer in *Blackwood's* is himself a proof that there is such a "cult," for "no one who was not, in spirit at least, a sectary, would calmly assume that the episode of Mary Campbell was, above all things, pretty; or denounce as an assault—inspired by pettiness, vindictiveness, malignancy, any and every sort of uncharity—the mere suggestion that Mary Campbell may have been but an average peasant after all." To further prove the existence of the "cult," Robert Chambers, one of Burns's editors, is called to the witness-stand for the following testimony: "There is, indeed, all desirable reason to believe that Mary was a character to have graced, if not even rectified, a companion spirit such as Burns, who, in subsequent years, might well have imagined that with her he could have been something different from what he was." But the sole evidence for this statement, we are told, was the witness of the young woman's own mother, as reported by her grandnephew, sixty years after the young woman's death. Chambers is again quoted further on to show that Burns's actual conduct toward Mary is a "fatal contradiction" to this "wonderful theory" of the influence that Mary would have exercised over him. Other quotations are made to show that this laudation of Mary is necessarily accompanied with unjust detraction of Jean Armour, whom Burns married, and who failed to do what Mary's admirers think the latter would have done.

The theory of these admirers is called "the episode theory," since they maintain that Mary consoled the bard "episodically during Armour's repudiation of him." The only witness worth serious consideration on whose statements the theory rests was Burns himself, and of his value as a witness Messrs. Henley and Henderson have this to say:

"Now, Burns's testimony as to the Highland lassie—whether Mary Campbell or another—is almost wholly discounted by (1) the general ruling of Gilbert [Burns's brother] upon the 'white roses' [referring to a description by Professor Nichol of Mary as a 'white rose,' etc.] in his brother's lyrics, and (2) by the character of the whole relation [with Mary Campbell] whether episodic or not. As to Gilbert's ruling, this is how Robert celebrated Nanie Fleming:

> Her face is fair, her heart is true,
> As spotless as she's bonnie, O!
> The opening gowan, wet wi' dew,
> Nae purer is than Nanie, O!

And here is Gilbert's comment: 'Nanie was a farmer's daughter in Tarbolton parish, named Fleming, to whom the poet paid some of that roving attention which he was continually devoting to some one. Her charms were indeed mediocre, and what she had were sexual, which indeed was the characteristic of the greater part of his mistresses. He was no Platonic lover, whatever he might pretend, or suppose of himself.' Gilbert—an outspoken, straightforward, level-headed man—had read 'Thou Ling'ring Star' and 'Highland Mary,' and every scrap that his brother is known to have written on the Highland lassie; but never did he give the faintest hint that here was a miraculous exception to the general rule. On the contrary, the plain and only purport of his note is that any such references by his brother, however enthusiastic and exalted, are extremely deceptive, and must be taken with whole cellars full of salt."

Compare the "episode theory" with the facts, and this, Messrs. Henley and Henderson tell us, is what we get:

"It [the theory] implies that a very paragon, of proprieties and perfections all compact, without hesitation and without halt, on the shortest possible notice and without consulting with anybody, betrothed herself to a man [Burns] who was, or who had just been, running into all sorts of dissipation and riot, and who, already the father of one child by an unmarried woman, had been discarded of late by another unmarried woman, whose husband he supposed himself to have been, and who was expecting soon to produce him yet another bastard; (2) that, while he had not even a kirk certificate as a bachelor and was practically destitute,

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she, the paragon, was willing to take him at once, and immediately set out to announce her intention to her parents; (3) that Burns prepared himself for parting on Sunday (the 14th May) with the companion spirit, which was to 'rectify' him, by writing and transcribing 'The Court of Equity' on the Friday and Saturday (the meeting is dated 12th May), in which he boasts of his 'duplicate pretensions' to the chair, by which he means the two processes for fornication in which he had already figured before the kirk sessions; and (4) that he had no sooner divided from his 'priceless treasure' than he began to forget her, so that (to use the glowing language of Chambers-Wallace): 'Within a very few weeks after his parting from her, we find him, in a letter to a friend, speaking of Jean as still holding sway over his affections.' And this is how he 'spoke': 'I can have no nearer idea of the place of eternal punishment than what I have felt in my own breast on her (that is, Jean Armour's) account. I have tried to forget her. I have run into all kinds of dissipation and riot, mason-meetings, drinking-matches, and other mischief to drive her out of my head, but all in vain.' Thus on the episode theory . . . the White Rose of Professor Nichol, and Mr. William Wallace—for of course no 'serious Burns student' *could* resist the White-Rose business—'grew up and bloomed' not so much 'in the midst of his passion flowers,' as in the midst of 'all kinds of dissipation and riot,' and was in fact a part of the 'other mischief' by which he sought to put Jean Armour out of his thoughts. And on this wise runs, what is, to quote the genial writer in *Blackwood*, the 'pretty story of his parting from his Highland lass.'"

Mr. William Wallace, who has edited the new Chambers edition of Burns, concludes that the "Highland lassie" could not possibly have been Mary Campbell of the Dundonald records after all. Of this conclusion Henley and Henderson say:

"Of course, Mr. Wallace himself was met by this difficulty: that whether Mary Campbell was the Highland lassie or not, it is almost beyond the possibility of doubt that Burns did have relations with Mary Campbell, and that, if there were a Highland lassie on the spot in addition to Mary Campbell, however this might better the Highland lassie's case, it is by no means plain that it would better the case of Burns."

Finally, we get this in defense of Jean Armour:

"Moreover, there is this to be remembered: that the more completely you vindicate the fame of Mary Campbell, the more severely must you reprobate the conduct of Robert Burns; and that assuredly his memory is rather insulted than honored by the ecstatic eulogizing of a merely imaginary Mary Campbell, at the expense of his wedded wife, who was tested as Mary Campbell was not, and who, when all is said, was pretty certainly the best and most suitable helpmeet he could in his circumstances have found. 'I can fancy,' so he wrote, and that not in a letter to a friend, but in his own private journal—'I can fancy, but have never seen where, I could have made a better choice.' And there is never a word of the wonderful Highland lassie neither!"

An Attempt at Spelling Reform in France.—According to *The British Medical Journal* (May 29) a recent attempt to introduce a very moderate degree of spelling reform in France, made by the editor of one of the foremost French scientific periodicals, has just been abandoned. It says:

"It is not only in this country that the voice of the reformer of spelling is like that of one crying in the wilderness. Prof. Charles Richet, the distinguished physiologist and editor of the *Revue Scientifique*, has just had to submit to defeat a third time in an attempt to change the orthography of the French tongue. Some time since he tried a 'referendum' of his subscribers on the question whether they would have *f* substituted for *ph* in words derived from the Greek; whether they would have *y* banished from the community of letters, its place being taken by *i*, and whether they would have *s* substituted for *x* in the plural of words. The result was a large majority in favor of the proposed reforms, and for some weeks the 'Revue Rose' presented a curious appearance to eyes accustomed to French 'as she is wrote.' But the able editor had reckoned without his contributors, who being, as is the way of their kind, a stiff-necked generation, kicked against the pricks. Professor Richet has therefore in the mean time consented to sacrifice *fisiologie*, *psichopathique*, and the like, but he lives in the hope of a day of triumph when the reforms which he advocates will be 'imposed by use, or by the dictionary of the Academy, or by the schools.'"

NOTES.

SPEAKER REED is determined to maintain his reputation as a humorist. He is the author of a magazine article on "How the House Does Business." *The Journal, New York.*

THE Cleveland *Leader* makes merry over the "literary fellows" who have become war correspondents: "'Just before the battle: 'Halt!' exclaimed the Turkish commander; 'adjutant, call the roll.' 'Rudyard Kipling!' 'Here.' 'Stephen Crane!' 'Here.' 'Richard Harding Davis!' 'Here.' 'All right! Let the word to advance be given.'"

A PUBLISHER in Philadelphia is about to try a line of books by American authors at the usual prices of reprints of the books of foreign authors, namely, thirty cents, the volumes to be cloth bound and well printed. The first of the series will be a new story by John Habberton, entitled "Trif and Trixy."

PEARSON'S magazine (England) has been making inquiries as to the number of words written daily by prominent authors, with the following results: Mr. W. L. Alden, 4,000; Mr. Frankfort Moore, 4,000; Mr. Robert Barr, 4,000; "John Strange Winter," 3,000 to 4,000; Dr. Conan Doyle, 1,500 to 2,000; Mr. Max Pemberton, 1,500; Mr. W. Le Queux, 1,500; Sir Walter Besant, 1,000; "John Oliver Hobbes," 150.

A FRENCH scientist has a theory that music has an effect upon the growth of the hair; that various musical instruments have a tendency to increase the growth of hair on the heads of players, while other instruments tend to make the musicians bald, which is held to account for the fact, if it be a fact, that pianists and violinists usually have hair in plenty, while those who play on brass horns are usually deficient in hirsute adornment. *The Music Trade Review*, commenting on the matter, observes that "music has long been known to have therapeutic qualities and is useful in many nervous diseases, and now it seems that it may be useful as a hair tonic."

THE smallest book ever printed has just been issued by Messrs. Pairault, of Paris. It is the story of Perrault, little Hop-o'-My-Thumb. This diminutive volume contains four engraving sand is printed by means of movable type. It contains eighty pages of printed matter. The book is 38 millimeters (1½ in.) long by 28 millimeters (1 in.) wide. The thickness of this volume is 6 millimeters (¼ in.) and its weight is 5 grams (3 1-5 dwt.). The "dwarf book" of the Chicago Exhibition could be held on a postage-stamp of the Columbian variety, but it is surpassed by this product of the French press. It is a complete book in every respect, the binding being perfect, the pages duly numbered, and the title-page appearing with all the formality of the most dignified volume. The pages can be read only by the use of a microscope, but then it is found that the proof-reading has been excellently done. Several French dandies are carrying these volumes inside their watch covers. A copy presented to a French library has been duly entered in the catalog and placed on the shelves.

THERE is no diminution in the interest and profit in old books, if the latest London catalogs are taken as evidence. One of the best known of the Haymarket booksellers offers in one catalog a set of Dickens, first editions, in eighty-three volumes, for $2,125. A fine set of Thackeray, with many out-of-the-way items, including early works illustrated by himself, is priced $1,625. A set of fifty-three volumes of Charles Lever, an author not extremely popular among collectors, can be bought for a little less than $1,000. A complete set of R. L. Stevenson's works, which are increasing in value now that he is dead, is offered at $190. Going back further, a copy of the "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," "The Farther Adventures," and the "Serious Reflections," in three volumes, are marked at $625. This will not be considered a large price for a good copy of this famous book, which, having been read, is nearly always in bad condition. First editions of Goldsmith's "The Good-Natured Man" and "She Stoops to Conquer," 1768–1773, can be bought for $80. The fourth folio Shakespeare is marked $185. A fine copy was offered in New York within ten years at $50, but latterly prices of all the productions of the great poets or works pertaining to them have advanced.

The Sun has been extracting some information from Mr. Regney, the editor for McLoughlin Bros., the publishers of cheap books for little children. According to Mr. Regney, the most popular book of all, the one that has always been the most popular and will probably continue to be so until the end of time is "Cinderella." About a hundred different editions of this are made. "Mother Goose," and "Little Red Riding Hood" follow closely after, altho few high-grade "Mother Goose" books are made, because by the time the child is old enough to appreciate a fine book he has passed beyond his "Mother Goose" days. Stories of the "Three Bears," the "Three Crows," and the "Three Pigs" are always popular. These animals always appeal to the child, and countless numbers of variations on those themes are put on the market each year. Santa Claus is a never-failing favorite, and the poem "'Twas the Night Before Christmas" goes out in twenty or thirty different costumes. Speaking of the tastes of children Mr. Regney said that experience has taught that children to-day want about the same things they did twenty-five years ago. Nor has their taste in pictures changed materially. The child is full of barbaric instinct and he wants bright colors. Anything with plenty of red in it catches his eye. He doesn't care for the pale, washed-out colors of modern art.

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SCIENCE.

SHALL WE EAT MEAT?

THIS question is considered impartially by Dr. Leon Meunier in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 1). His answer to it is, in brief: "Yes, if you are in good health, and use vegetables with it. You can do more and better work. But do not eat it exclusively, and be careful if your system is not in condition to throw off the poisonous ptomains that are inevitably taken in with it." Says Dr. Meunier:

"Man can, like the herbivorous animals, find in the vegetable kingdom the principles necessary to his development. He can also, like the carnivora, obtain them exclusively from the animal kingdom. Claude Bernard . . . has shown that the animal cell makes hydrocarbons by using the albuminoids. The more recent works of physiologists and chemists have proved to us also that fat can have no other origin. The herbivora have a digestive passage adapted to their peculiar mode of nourishment; that of the carnivora is quite different. By his dental system as well as by the arrangement of his digestive apparatus, man holds a middle place between these two classes of animals. But his organization would adapt itself more readily to an exclusive vegetable diet than to exclusively nitrogenous food. He would find in milk alone all the elements necessary for his support. Nevertheless, to do any useful work on this diet alone he would have to take it in too large quantity and introduce too much liquid into his digestive passages. With bread, milk, and cheese, or bread, milk, and eggs, he could get along, but, among other inconveniences of a uniform diet, he would soon lose appetite. Peas and beans, fruits and condiments would introduce variety into this diet and also enable him to render it more acceptable by changes in the mode of preparation. The observation of facts shows, as we have already said, that the vegetarian *régime* is possible and compatible with health. Is this the same as saying that it would be the ideal diet? We do not think so.

"To furnish us the necessary quantity of nitrogen, this diet obliges us to take very considerable quantities of food, which would uselessly fatigue the digestive passages. . . . Cantani, who practises in Italy in places where the diet is specially vegetarian, attributes chiefly to an alimentary origin the increased number of cases of diabetes that he has observed.

"In warm countries man seems to be able to get along on a diet almost strictly vegetarian, but as the temperature falls, and especially if he must do any considerable amount of work, he has recourse to meat, and if he goes without it, even in France, it is from necessity rather than from taste or for his health. Observation made in workshops on mechanics who eat meat, compared with those who have been living exclusively on vegetables, has shown that the former do a larger amount of useful work. It would appear, nevertheless, from some observations of Bonnejoy, that the chief effect of meat is to produce a certain stimulation, permitting of a sudden effort . . . but that better continued work with more resisting-force can be obtained with different food. 'This has been remarked,' he says, 'in the case of carnivorous animals, the great cats, etc., capable of powerful effort, but needing afterward the repose in which they are commonly seen. The sustained strength of the herbivorous animals, like the elephant and the ox, is quite a different thing.' . . .

"The learned apostle of vegetarianism thus acknowledges that meat produces a stimulating effect that is useful for the production of a considerable amount of work, and that it possesses, from this point of view, a superiority over vegetable food. But this superiority may cause inconvenience."

Dr. Meunier here tells us that certain bodily conditions, notably the predominance of acids in the excretions, are brought about equally by a meat diet and by starvation. He says:

"The experiment is easily made on the rabbit, for instance, which accepts cooked meat very readily. This animal, having become a carnivore, secretes acids quite rapidly, and will fall sick and die. To support him any length of time on a *régime* contrary to his nature it is necessary to give him alkalies, particularly bicarbonate of soda. A somewhat similar effect is to be noted in man when he is fed exclusively on meat. This *régime*, imprudently prescribed for diabetics, may occasion serious trouble, which even alkalies will not be sufficient to remedy.

"As soon as death occurs the tissues begin to decompose, and even before the first signs of putrefaction appear there are formed, at the expense of the albuminoids, very poisonous organic compounds, analogous to the poisons in deadly mushrooms. . . .

"Roast beef, kept by the cook two or three days to make it more tender, contains some of these dangerous poisons, and the finest fowls and the most delicious fish also are not exempt. But let us take courage. . . . Experience shows that poisoning from this cause is rarely observed; the ptomains, as Gautier and Selmi have named them, are partly destroyed by cooking, partly by digestion, and by the oxidations and various reactions that take place within the tissues. Those that escape are eliminated with the excretions. . . .

"Here, then, are two arguments against a flesh diet: it tends to acidify the fluids of the body and it introduces poisons into the organism.

"The tendency to acidification should be counteracted by adding to the diet a certain proportion of vegetables. . . . As to the poisons, they become dangerous only when the organs are working badly, particularly if the digestion is disturbed. . . .

"But . . . the man who is in normal health can keep well and do a larger amount of work if he uses a mixed diet of animal and vegetable food.

"The proportion of the different elements will vary with climate, age, sex, and occupation. . . .

"To sum up, from the physiological point of view, man may be omnivorous, vegetarian, or carnivorous, according to climate and the necessities of the case. An exclusively animal diet is injurious; vegetables must form a large part of our food; but there must be some meat also. Exclusive vegetarianism is the regimen of invalids, and is very effective in certain diseases or morbid predispositions. Well persons can get along with it, but without great advantage."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DIGESTION STUDIED WITH THE X-RAYS.

THE Roentgen rays have just been applied to the study of the processes of swallowing and digestion by Moser and Cannon, two students in the Harvard Medical School. The following account of their methods and results is quoted from an abstract in *Science*, June 11, of a description of the experiments read by Prof. H. P. Bowditch before the American Physiological Society:

"Moist bread, meat, mush or viscid fluids were mixed with subnitrate of bismuth. Food thus prepared is visible during the process of deglutition, and, if given in sufficient quantities, serves to outline the stomach and to render its peristaltic movements visible. Observations on a goose showed that a bolus of such food, swallowed without water, moved slowly and regularly down the esophagus. There was no evidence of squirting. The movement was slower in the lower part of the neck. When water was given with the boluses the movement was irregular. Viscid fluids were swallowed in the same peristaltic way.

"Experiments with a cat showed that a bolus of meat moved down the esophagus regularly with no interruption or shooting movement. In the neck and from the level of the apex of the heart to the stomach the rate was lower than in the intermediate region. When water was added, the bolus shot down at irregular intervals, but at the level of the apex of the heart the rate always slackened and the bolus moved slowly into the stomach. Thin mush and viscid fluids were also carried down by peristalsis. Large boluses stopped in the lower half of the thorax with each expiration, and descended with each inspiration. The examination of a cat's stomach filled with food mixed with subnitrate of bismuth showed the occurrence of a constriction at about the middle of the organ, which slowly moved toward the pylorus and as followed by other peristaltic waves at intervals of about ten seconds. The food thus pressed onward toward the pylorus did not pass into the duodenum, but returned apparently through the central portion of the organ, since the wave of constriction was never sufficient to obliterate the whole cavity."

The possibilities of a method of this kind are quite evident,

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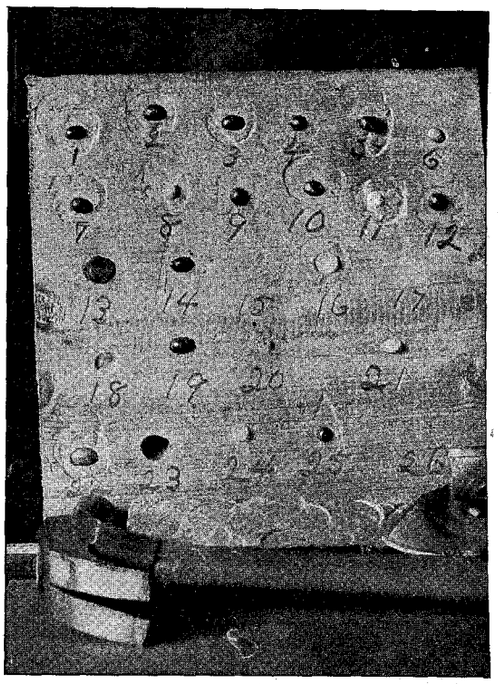
even to the casual reader, and it seems probable that the Roentgen rays are to reveal to us not only peculiarities of the bony skeleton, but many of the movements and processes that take place within the soft parts of the body—a result hardly hoped for a year ago.

A NOVEL WAY OF TESTING PILLS.

A BROOKLYN druggist, J. Fred Windolph, contributes to *The Pharmaceutical Era* the results of some novel tests to which he subjected various specimens of manufactured pills, under the suggestive title, "Pills Under the Hammer." He found that many could be hammered into a pine board without



From *The Pharmaceutical Era*, New York.

apparent injury, and he leaves the reader to draw his own inferences regarding the solubility of such pills and their utility as medicine. Says Mr. Windolph:

"A black, shiny gelatin-coated pill embedded in a piece of pine-wood board attracted my attention. It looked as if it had rolled into a dent in the wood, but it did not drop out when the board was inverted. Prying it out with a knife blade, I found in the wood a perfect impression of one half of the pill. The pill itself was as round and handsome as gelatin-coated pills ever are, and, except for the dent of the knife blade, the coating was not broken or scarred.

"How did it get there? I had heard of pills 'as hard as bullets,' and 'shotgun prescriptions' were no strangers to me. Was it possible, I reasoned, that some irascible neighbor, disturbed in the midst of his slumbers by the howling of another neighbor's dog, had inadvertently loaded his shotgun with cathartic pills, and that the one I held in my hand was a stray bullet; or, I should say, a stray pellet? That would be 'throwing physic to the dogs' with a vengeance.

"The piece of board that excited my curiosity was about an inch thick and had formed half of the cover to an ordinary packing-case. An examination of the other half of the box-cover revealed another dent into which the upper half of the pill fitted exactly. If I could have found a gimlet hole leading to this dent from the other side of the board, I would have been almost ready to believe that the pill had been run in hot and been molded there. But the tell-tale mark of a hammer blow told a different story. It was evident that the pill had been driven into the wood by a blow from a hammer, incredible as that seemed. To satisfy myself on that point, I placed the pill between the two boards, gave the upper one a sharp blow with a hammer, and the trick was done. The pill was embedded half its thickness into the lower board.

"It struck me that it must be an ancient pill that would stand such usage. I opened a bottle of pills recently received from the maker, and to my surprise they penetrated the wood almost as readily. This led me to experiment with other pills as they came in from the jobber, with the results shown in the accompanying photograph."

Mr. Windolph tells us that some of the pills penetrated the board with such surprising ease that he made further experiments and actually pounded one through a piece of lead pipe. He goes on to draw the moral as follows:

"'Leaden pills' have their place in military warfare; but the physician in battling with disease should select his ammunition for other qualities. I make no comment on the solubility of a pill, whether coated or uncoated, which is of sufficient hardness to penetrate a pine board. I feel justified, however, as a pharmacist, in contending that the interests of the physician, the patient, and druggist as well, are better served by pills extemporaneously prepared, or, in any event, by the use of such manufactured pills as are known to be in a permanently soluble condition.

"I appreciate the fact that ready-made pills are at times a convenience and that the habit of prescribing them is well established. Such pills now on the lists of manufacturers, and others that may be added, will, of course, continue to be used. It would be well, in that case, if the matter of solubility of mass and coating were given consideration by the pharmacist and physician, and preference shown for those pills which exhibit the drugs in the best form for ready assimilation and which lose that quality the least by reason of age."

CAN AN ATOM BE SPLIT UP?

THE word "atom," from the two Greek words signifying "indivisible," is inherited by modern physics and chemistry from the old Greek philosophers. Without their dogmatism, the up-to-date scientific man has generally been content to give the same to the smallest portion of matter that can not, by any means now in our power, be separated into parts. But it now seems possible that the atom is so separated in the so-called cathode rays, those streams of particles, or of whatever they may be, that in striking on the anode of a Crookes tube generate the now celebrated Roentgen radiation. In a recent lecture on the subject Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, England, one of the greatest living authorities, made the following statements, which we quote from the abstract in *The Electrical World:*

"He concludes by making deductions concerning the size of the carriers of the electric charge [in the so-called cathode ray] which lead him to the hypothesis that atoms are aggregations of small particles all similar to each other, which he calls corpuscles, and that at the cathode some of the molecules of the gas are split up into these corpuscles, which are then charged negatively and moved with a high velocity; they are supposed to be able to thread their way between the interstices of the molecule."

Professor Thomson finds also that this hypothesis accounts satisfactorily for Professor Zeeman's discovery of the magnetic deflection of lines in the spectrum, already noticed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. In commenting on this idea of the dissociation of atoms in *The Electrician* (London, May 21), Prof. G. F. FitzGerald of Dublin University makes some curious deductions from it, which we quote, also from *The Electrical World's* abstract:

"[Professor FitzGerald] points out some interesting possibilities that it [Thomson's theory] might lead to, one of which is that one ought then to be able to transmute any substance into another by passing it through the cathode rays, assuming that the reaggregation of the corpuscles depend upon the electromagnetic or other conditions which are under control and not on the nature of the atoms; there would be a number of possible explanations of the transparency of media to cathode rays; it might give a

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possible reason why the mass of matter may change when it changes its chemical constitution. He hopes that Thomson is right in his hypothesis, which he (FitzGerald) considers by no means impossible; 'it would be the beginning of great advances in, science and the results it would be likely to lead to in the near future might easily eclipse most of the other great discoveries of the nineteenth century, and be a magnificent scientific contribution to this Jubilee year.'"

In other words, if these two physicists are right, in the words of an editorial note in *The Electrical World*, "we are within measurable distance of the dreams of the alchemists, and are in the presence of a method of transmuting one substance into another." It must be noted, however, that there are a good many "ifs" in the chain of reasoning, and even if there were not, some chemists might be justified in regarding Professor FitzGerald's deductions as constituting merely a *reductio ad absurdum* of Professor Thomson's hypothesis.

HOW CLOTH IS DYED SEVERAL COLORS AT ONCE.

THE following methods of dyeing a piece of goods with several colors simultaneously are now largely used in Europe, according to *The Textile World*, June. All the methods are quite simple in theory, depending chiefly on the various absorptive powers of different fibers for different dyes. We quote enough of *The Textile World's* article to enable the main features of the processes to be understood:

"There are but few dyes that tinge wool, silk, and cotton equally with the same preparation. The one or the other remains undyed, according to the kind of fiber and method, and may be dyed subsequently with another dye. . . . The trifling quantity of dye mechanically precipitated upon the undyed fiber must be stripped first, however, but in such a manner that the color lake formed upon the dyed fiber is either not at all or at most very little attacked. A simple boil in condensed water or in a weak bath of acetate of ammonia suffices frequently.

"Two-color half-woolen weaves are generally produced in such a way that the wool is dyed first; the cotton is then mordanted with tannin and antimony, or antimony salt, and dyed with basic dyes from cold to warm. . . .

"Differences of temperature also influence frequently the fixation of a dye upon one of the fibers, and its indifferent behavior to the other. For instance, the so-called changeable effects upon piece-dyed gloria. These fabrics generally consist of woolen warp and silk filling, and both fibers are dyed in a different color, say, the wool red, the silk green; wool garnet, silk blue, etc. The wool is dyed in a boiling bath; . . . the dye adhering to the silk is stripped by treating for thirty minutes with boiling water, and the silk is next dyed in a cold bath."

Still more curious effects can be produced when the different fibers have been treated, before weaving, with different chemicals. To quote further:

"As many mordant dyes furnish different colors, according to the mordants used, it will become possible to produce in this way more than two colors. For instance, alizarine red gives a bordeaux upon chrome, a high red upon alum, and lilac upon iron. Consequently, by weaving together yarn treated with these three mordants, and dyeing the weave in an alizarine bath, a triple-colored weave will be the result, and in case unmordanted yarn was also used, a fabric of four colors will be obtained. Again, the cotton-dyer can, with different mordants, produce different shades of the same color. For instance, the tone of many colors dyed upon a sumac differs from that upon tannin-antimony, or antimony. Yarn treated with these two mordants and woven together with unmordanted, next dyed in two baths, gives a triple-colored weave."

IN an electric-lighting case recently on trial in Chicago, one side sought to impress on the jury, says *The Western Electrician*, "the fact that poor regulation of the driving-engines would have a correspondingly bad effect on the quality of the light irrespective of the qualities of the dynamos. To give an ocular demonstration of this proposition a small electric-lighting plant was fitted up in the court-room, directly in front of the jurors' chairs."

"DARK LIGHT" AGAIN.

WE have already published in these columns several articles on the new form of radiation that M. Gustave Le Bon, of Paris, claims to have discovered, and that is called by him "dark light." Altho it has much in common with the Roentgen rays and allied phenomena, scientific men in general have never accepted it as they have accepted the results of Professor Roentgen's experiments, nor have most of them been able to get M. Le Bon's results for themselves. The subject keeps persistently before the public, however, for as none accuses M. Le Bon of deliberate falsehood, it is incumbent on his opponents to explain how he gets his results and to what they are due, if they are not due to "dark light." Our readers may be reminded that M. Le Bon says he produces his new form of radiation by interposing metal foil in the path of a ray of ordinary light. The part that filters through, or is produced by some action within the foil, will pass through opaque bodies, such as ebonite, and take pictures of hidden objects, like Roentgen rays, if specially-prepared plates are used. The favorite explanation of these results was at first that they were produced by the filtering of ordinary light through Le Bon's plate-holder. This theory seems now to have been abandoned. M. Becquerel, who has discovered the phosphorescent rays that bear his name—rays that are also formidable rivals of Roentgen's—now thinks he has proved that Le Bon's "dark light" is only ordinary red light, so dark red as to be nearly invisible. In a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences, May 10, he submitted the following facts (we quote from an abstract in *Nature*, May 20):

"Experimental evidence is given showing that vulcanite is transparent to the red and infra-red rays, which, altho without action upon an unexposed plate, are capable of continuing the action of the actinic rays upon a plate which has been exposed for a very short period of time. These red rays are also capable of destroying the phosphorescence of zinc sulfid, and their passage through the vulcanite affords a complete explanation of the observations of M. G. Le Bon, the assumption of the existence of a special kind of light, 'dark light,' being unnecessary."

The transparence of vulcanite or ebonite to ordinary light had already been asserted by M. Perrigot (April 26) and at the next sitting of the Academy (May 17) he brought forward additional proof of it, and of his belief that Le Bon's experiments are explained by this fact. But the originator of "dark light" is not prepared to give it up so easily, and in a communication to the *Revue Scientifique*, May 29, he upholds his position. We translate below part of his reply to his critics. Says M. Le Bon:

"The experiment that shows most distinctly the opacity of ebonite of the thickness of 2 to 3 millimeters [$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch] for ordinary light is very simple, consisting merely in half covering it with a metallic layer, a sensitive plate being placed under the ebonite. We have absolutely no image under the uncovered part after several hours of exposure to the sun, while there is an excellent one under the covered part. . . .

"An intense light is by no means necessary to obtain my results, as has been asserted. They are produced very easily in less than a half-hour with a simple kerosene lamp. It is only when we work below zero [the freezing-point] . . . that a longer exposure becomes necessary.

"If it is the red rays that pass through the ebonite we should be able to prevent the formation of an image by covering the ebonite with a substance that stops these rays entirely, for instance, a sheet of green glass. . . . Almost identical results are obtained with any monochromatic light, whether or not it contains red rays. . . .

"The ebonite may be replaced by any opaque body, such as a sheet of black paper, or even a sheet of metal. It is only necessary to obtain an image, that the superposed bodies should have different degrees of opacity to our radiations, and this opacity has no relation to the optic opacity. Thus substances so transparent as quartz and mica may give an image.

"In all these photographic experiments, either with ebonite or

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metal, it has been proved, by prolonging the exposure a good deal, that if only half of the plate is exposed to the light, the other remaining in the shade, the action of the radiations often extends to the non-illuminated portion, and sometimes presents the appearance of very regular cones analogous to those given by electricity. M. de Heen, professor of physics at the University of Liége, who has repeated and extended my experiments, has tried in several papers . . . to show that the radiations to which I have given the name of 'dark light' are a particular kind of electricity. I hope soon to show that this mode of energy possesses several properties both of light and of electricity; it is therefore as difficult to class it with electricity as to characterize it as light. It very likely occupies an intermediate place and is probably characterized by great length of wave. I have already shown . . . by means of experiments that can be easily repeated, that radiations given out by all bodies struck by light have on the electroscope an action identical with that of the X rays and the uranic rays [Becquerel rays].

"As to the destruction of phosphorescence and of the photographic impression by red light, noted by M. Becquerel, my investigations have long since directed my attention to this phenomenon. . . . [It seems that] the action of monochromatic light always tends to destroy the effect produced by the action of white light, that is to say, by all radiations together. Electricity sometimes brings about the same result, that is, an action inverse to that of light.

"What precedes does not aim at disputing the results obtained by M. Becquerel in using sheets of ebonite four or five times thinner than those employed by me. Ebonite, like any other body, even a metal, becomes optically transparent when its thickness is sufficiently reduced. All bodies, therefore, allow radiation to pass, in proportion to their constitution and their color, as has been observed in the case of gold, for example. But it is evident that from the translucence of a body in a thin layer we can draw no conclusion regarding its transparency in a thick layer. Now ebonite in thicknesses of 2 to 3 millimeters is absolutely opaque to ordinary light, [yet] any object enclosed in an ebonite box gives in five seconds' exposure to the sunlight an image on the phosphorescent screen placed underneath the box.

"But even if it should be proved that thick ebonite, or any opaque substance whatever, allows the passage of the red rays, contrary to all that we have learned hitherto, this fact would not touch the results that I have obtained, since these results can be produced through substances that allow no trace of red light to pass."

M. Le Bon adds a note in which he objects to the word "pretended," which Becquerel applies to his "dark light." He says:

"I suppose that this qualifying word 'pretended' means simply that my experiments do not always succeed. They do not invariably succeed because of the difficulty of preparing plates sensitive to these new radiations. . . . I see no objection to criticism of 'dark light,' but on condition that people do not forget that my researches, which appeared at the same time that Roentgen published his, preceded all others of the same kind. This has been recognized by the learned physicist Guillaume, in the last edition of his volume on 'The New Radiations,' when he says that my experiments 'have put in evidence new and important phenomena and have been the point of departure of researches of capital interest undertaken by many scientists.'"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Dietary of Cyclists.—"Dr. Lucas Championnière, of Paris, who has devoted a good deal of attention to the medical aspects of cycling," says *The British Medical Journal*, "expresses his opinion that 600 kilometers [363 miles] in twenty hours, the time in the Paris-Bordeaux contest, was not too much for a healthy and well-trained rider. Dr. Championnière gives the following details of Rivierre and Cordang's methods during the Bordeaux-Paris race: 'They did not eat nitrogenous food, and they were right. But tho they did not eat, they drank enormous quantities of liquid to replace the liquid or weight lost by perspiration. They drank tea, beef-tea, and milk. It is useless to eat during violent exercise, but it is important to drink, and if the body is in good working order the only result of the effort is a decrease in weight. The effect on animals is similar. M. Paillard, the sportsman, who rode 1,200 kilometers in sixteen days last year on his two mares Pomponne and Merveilleuse, did not increase their ration of oats, but gave them large quantities of green fodder and water. It is the same with our cyclists, who race on fruit and a deal of liquid.' This is right as regards the quality of food required on a long-distance contest. Whether such a race be harmful to an exceptional rider, properly trained or not, we do not yet know. Mills, Shorland, Holbein, Bidlake, among English, and Rivierre, Huret, Stephane, Dubois among French riders, with many others who have frequently competed in such races, are still well and healthy, including D. Stanton, who raced about 1874 and 1875 in six-day races. We must watch their careers in future before we can lay down any rule. Our own opinin is that it does no harm to the one man of exceptional physique, but is most harmful to the many who are improperly trained."

A Natural Scientific Department.—*Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* is not in sympathy with the suggestion that we should create a government department of science. It says editorially on this subject: "A general department of science would in our opinion be altogether too vague in its objects, and too little governed by a sense of the practical to render satisfactory service to the public. It would be almost impossible to prevent it from wandering off into purely theoretical work and into all the fads of specialist research, and in a very few years taking up a position and assuming a character never contemplated when it was established. We hold, moreover, that it would be quite worth while to move the previous question: whether, already, the Government does not engage in various lines of scientific activity which might perfectly well be left to private effort. Government work has this peculiarity, that it is never done; just as 'infant industries' have the peculiarity of never outgrowing the tariff bottle."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE attention of the German and French governments has recently been directed," says *The National Druggist*, "to a brand of cigarettes that has become a fashionable favorite under the name 'Bouts dorés,' or 'Gilt Ends.' The end intended to go between the lips is covered with a metallic leaf which is claimed to be gold, but which analysis shows to be an imitation of gold attached to the paper by lead chromate. In another form called *Bouts Argentés* [silvered ends], a false silver leaf is attached to the paper by white lead. The manufacturers of these cigarettes must be as devoid of soul and conscience as General Weyler."

THE old French scheme of the reclamation of the Sahara Desert is revived by M. P. Privat-Deschanel in a recent number of the *Revue Scientifique*. Says *The Scientific American*, commenting upon it: "While dismissing as Utopian all ideas of effecting a change on a large scale, such as would alter the general atmospheric conditions and admit of cultivation everywhere, M. Deschanel points to the success of certain local experiments at El Golea and elsewhere, which prove that in valleys favored with a small amount of water (such as is found in almost all the Saharan depressions), such trees as the tamarisk, acacia, eucalyptus, and poplar can be grown with success. Contrary to what might have been expected, the poplar proves to be the tree most capable of resisting the influence of the desert. Under the shelter of the trees all kinds of vegetables and fruit-trees can be grown. M. Deschanel urges that such local attempts to improve the desert should be persevered in, but that the arid plateaus should be definitely abandoned as hopeless."

The Engineering News describes a locomotive for the Bavarian state railway, which carries a pair of small "auxiliary" driving-wheels that are normally lifted from the rail and idle. It says of these wheels. "Their only earthly use is when the locomotive is starting a train and the adhesion of the main drivers is insufficient, these auxiliary wheels are dropped to the rail, part of the weight is transferred to them from the truck wheels and steam is turned on the cylinders that drive them. Certainly, from an American standpoint it seems to be the height of absurdity to build a complete engine, including the valve-gear, for the sole and only purpose of avoiding the use of a side rod, and to carry a pair of wheels dangling in the air for hundreds of miles for no other reason than that they may be used at a few points upon the line, where the engine would otherwise be unable to haul its load. As for the compound locomotive to which this interesting apparatus is attached, a study of the drawing shows it to be fearfully and wonderfully made. If such complications were an essential feature of compounding, we fear that the compound locomotive would never meet with favor on American railways at least." *The News* also remarks in this connection: "When a hapless inventor brings some alleged improvement to the attention of an American railway man, the formula which always suffices to turn down the applicant and blast his hopes is: 'too complicated.' They do these things differently on the other side of the water. In France and Germany, especially, it seems as if the inventor who could load down a machine for railway purposes with the most complications receives the warmest welcome."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A NEW DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

MEDIEVAL Jerusalem is being rapidly destroyed, not this time by Roman legions, but by the march of progress. The railroad that now enters the sacred city has been the precursor of a new development, and the descriptions of travelers who go there nowadays have about them a modernness that is appalling, especially when they tell of the rival hackmen at the railway station. Dr. Henry A. Harper, author of "The Bible and Modern Discoveries," writes in *Sunday at Home* of his new experience in entering Jerusalem by railway and describes the altered appearance given to it by the busy colonists:

"That we were arriving at a season of drought was shown by seeing in middle distance carriages driving along the Bethlehem road enveloped in dust. Away on the left stretched the German colony, 'The Temple' colonists. This had such a strange out-of-place look—its neat houses with red roofs, the lines of streets quite straight, the well-kept gardens, tall cypress-trees, its trim church, schoolhouse—so tidy, so well kept, such an object-lesson to all around, a lesson not learnt by either Arab or Jew. It seems impossible for an Eastern to be 'tidy'; the Jewish colony hard by is a living example of how *not* to be tidy. Yet—strange contradiction—one almost resented the clean look; long years of Eastern travel have made me so accustomed to dirt and disorder, that, much as one loves cleanliness at home, here it looked out of place. It looked like a 'model' village, with 'model' people; and had too much of the 'martinet' about it all. Ah, well! we shall have enough and to spare of dirt and foulness ere long.

"Of all the wildest drives I ever took, that from the station to the hotel surpassed them all. The carriage—made when or where?—at least had strong springs; the horses were three abreast—one was literally *tied* on to the other two by strange straps, chains, bits of rope, string. These horses were 'screws,' but, like all Arabs, full of go! Go they did. With yells, lashes of the whips, all the Jehus set off, each trying to get in front of his neighbor, width of road or other traffic quite ignored. Had one horse gone down, every other must have gone over him—or over the wall! One looked round in astonishment at *not* finding —as yet—the pole of the following carriage in the small of one's back. Then, the dust! A sand-storm in the desert was the only thing I could think of; but there, one was not going headlong. Up the hill, down the hill, faint forms of horses galloping; of trees white, houses white, valley of Hinnom full of white dust! By dint of hammering my driver I persuaded him to drive slowly, threatening him in the strongest Arabic all the time. Covered with dust, our throats lined with strange geological formations, a few miles of such a road and we should have become fossils!—buried in dust!

"Outside the walls, the medieval character of Jerusalem is gone forever; on the northwest side a huge quarter or suburb exists, a modern city of Greeks, Levantines, a few rich Jews; hotels, shops, huge convents—French and Russian, built or building; the English bishop's 'palace,' as the natives call it, 'college' say some, rivals that of other denominations. Where buildings do not as yet exist the ground is littered with masses of stone fresh from the quarry, heaps of lime, heaps of rubbish; while, thronging every track or road, are herds of camels, carrying stones, mortar, or timber. These animals seem to resent their loads. They, the Old-World carriers, made to bear modern rubbish! Their haughty heads and scornful eyes resented the degradation.

"Again, hurrying past, were some of the most ramshackle 'things on wheels' ever seen, 'carriages,' full of Moslems or Jews, bringing produce from the outlying villages. All the charm of the olive groves on that side is gone. The 'Golgotha,' 'Gordon's tomb,' are equally the scene of the builder's activity; great walls are being constructed to mark the division of properties, or to make gardens for houses which are being erected; close by, a puffing factory! All poetry of the past is gone. Much, also, has been done to disfigure the Mount of Olives—on its summit is a tall lookout tower, built by Russia! On the slope a hideous church, built by the late Russian Emperor to the memory of his mother, a building of considerable size, with ugly towers like the Kremlin at Moscow, utterly out of keeping with the landscape. Then, on the slope toward the wilderness, stand huge convents of various monks. Even on the 'Bethany' road houses disfigure the view; 'Scopus' is being dotted with 'villas'!

"Everywhere there is the same feverish activity in building. If you cross 'Hinnom,' houses and walls are being erected by the Franciscans; down in the valley, near 'Absalom's Tomb,' high walls are being erected, marking off land bought either by Greek monks or Roman Catholics. Money for building is evidently furnished without stint, but by strangers, remember; not by Arabs or by Jews. The chief builders are Russian or French. The 'alliance' will some day have a rude shock whenever the question of the possession of Palestine becomes a question of the day."

Referring to the work of the Palestine Fund exploring party, Dr. Harper tells us that it has demonstrated that all existing maps of Jerusalem are wrong as to the extent of the old city on its southern side. The city extended seven hundred yards beyond the southeast angle of the Haram wall. Both the pools of Siloam were included in the ancient city, and a flight of broad steps has been found leading down to the pools, reminding Bible students of Nehemiah iii. 15, where stairs "which go down from the city of David" are mentioned, and Nehemiah xii. 37 where mention is made of a procession which "went up by the stairs of the city of David."

ARE THE EARLY RECORDS OF THE BIBLE HISTORICAL?

FOR the last few months the most-discussed book in the domain of theology has been Professor Harnack's "Early Christian Chronology." It is probable that this prominence must now be shared with another production of a German university professor, namely, the almost equally well-known Dr. Fritz Hommel, the Assyriologist of Munich. By a singular coincidence both works aim substantially at the same result, namely, to enforce the claims of early traditions in determining the historic reliability of the biblical records. This is done to a large degree by Harnack in reference to the New Testament, and in a more pronounced manner by Hommel in the case of the Old Testament. Both men have long been adherents of the newer critical methods, and both now claim for early tradition an historical reliability that runs counter in a considerable degree to many of the conclusions of current biblical criticism. Especially has the new departure been a decided change in the case of Hommel. Formerly a disciple of Wellhausen, as he himself states in his new book, published in both German and English, and entitled "The Ancient Hebrew Tradition as illustrated by the Monuments" ("Die altisraelitische Ueberlieferung in inschriftlicher Beleuchtung"), he has now become an outspoken opponent of that great critic. In fact, the subtitle of his book reads: "A Protest Against the Modern School of Old-Testament Critics"; where, however, the word "protest" is possibly a little strong for the German *Einspruch*.

Hommel's book of 350 pages (357 in the German) is directed against the cardinal thesis of the Wellhausen scheme, which claims that the oldest records of the Pentateuch, as collected in the book of Genesis, are historically altogether untrustworthy, and that especially the so-called Priest Codex, in which the Levitical system is described, claims for early Hebrew history a stage of religious development that can not possibly have existed at so early a date. Hommel confines his line of argument chiefly to the proper names found in the sources of the Pentateuch, and by the analysis of their meanings, especially in so far as these reflect religious beliefs and convictions, he aims to show that these names indicate a high degree of religious thought, and accordingly vindicate the claims of these records to historical correctness. This argument was in part attempted some years ago by Professor Nestle, of Ulm; but his claims were met by the counter-claim of Wellhausen that these names had purposely been changed in order to put the impress of later history on these early records. Hommel now takes up the argument and demonstrates the fact that in the light of contemporary literature, that of the cuneiform inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia, the hieroglyphics of Egypt, the recently discovered inscriptions in

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Southern Arabia and elsewhere, the stage of religious development presupposed by the early Jewish records must be accepted as reliable because a similar state of affairs existed in these adjoining states, the peoples of which were ethnographically or historically closely connected with Israel. His attack on modern criticism is thus largely along the line of archeology on which Professor Sayce has been of late years so energetically pushing; but it is a use made of archeological data that is entirely novel, and, if demonstrated to be correct, is probably unanswerable. The author himself claims to have proved that the theory of a gradual development of Israel's religion along naturalistic lines, which has been accepted as almost an axiom in the criticism of the last three decades, is demonstrated to be false by external evidence, drawn largely from the contemporary records of surrounding nations. He does not, however, oppose the literary analysis of the Pentateuch, and accepts the documentary theory of the day, regarding this part of the work of the "higher critics" as demonstrated. His attack is made entirely on conclusions drawn from this theory.

Hommel's book deals largely with detail investigations of proper nouns; but as these are all translated in order to bring out their religious bearing and importance, it is a very readable book for other than biblical specialists. It is in fact intended to be an apologetic work for the general reader.

SHOULD THE BIBLE BE TAUGHT IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

THIS question, raised anew by the recent decision of Judge Carpenter, of Detroit, in issuing a mandamus requiring the board of education of that city to show cause why the reading of the Bible should not be discontinued in the public schools, is debated in *The Arena* (June) by Judge Charles R. Grant and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Mrs. Stanton, of course, takes the negative, and has the last word, her article being written directly in reply to Judge Grant's.

Judge Grant begins by calling attention to the theory on which alone our public-school system is defensible, namely, "that a generally diffused education, at least in its fundamental parts, is essential to good citizenship and the conservation of the common weal." He refers to our optimistic notion that the universality of education among us is a remedy for all possible ills, but points out that the past, out of which this notion springs, had much more to justify it than the present has. The old system of education, at least in New England, inculcated strict morality, bottomed on the Bible. "Our educational panacea is no longer compounded from the pharmacopeia of religion." It is confined more and more strictly to the domain of mere knowledge, being none the less perilous because, in this material trend, it comports with the mercantile tendencies of the day that call for things "practical" and "businesslike." Judge Grant then goes on to illustrate the truth that neither the highest intelligence nor philosophic morality affords any guaranty against crime and immorality. He quotes Burke and Castelar on this point as illustrated by the French Revolution. The following is the quotation from Castelar:

"The French democracy has a glorious lineage of ideas—the science of Descartes, the criticism of Voltaire, the pen of Rousseau, the monumental encyclopedia; the Anglo-Saxon democracy has for its only lineage a book of a primitive society—the Bible. The French democracy is the product of all modern philosophy, is the brilliant crystal condensed in the alembic of science; the Anglo-Saxon democracy is the product of a severe theology learned by the few Christian fugitives in the gloomy cities of Holland and of Switzerland, where the morose shade of Calvin still wanders. . . . Nevertheless, the French democracy, that legion of immortals, has passed like an orgie of the human spirit drunken with ideas—like a Homeric battle, where all the combatants, crowned with laurels, have died on their chiseled shields; while the Anglo-Saxon democracy, that legion of workers, remains serene in its grandeur, forming the most dignified, most moral, most enlightened, and richest portion of the human race."

On this, Judge Grant comments as follows:

"If this divorce of morals from religion and its sanctions had any considerable tendency toward overturning institutions long established, or uprooting a venerable state, shall it not be feared in a government to which the authority of age is unknown, which cares little for tradition, which is bottomed on the negation of prescription, and where a fast-growing increment of really unearned and confessedly irresponsible wealth is surely sweeping away the safety and security to be found in a well-to-do middle class?"

Reference is made to the conditions that are increasing so greatly the strain upon society and popular goverment—the desertion of rural for urban life, the rapid concentration of wealth, the concentration of political power in the hands of professional politicians—and the following line of thought is then pursued:

"We may distrust as profoundly as we will the breadth of the suffrage among us; we may tremble at its leveling tendencies. It is here to stay, and is part and parcel of us and our future. Our only resource is to guide it to wise and patriotic ends.

"The plastic and formative stage of public opinion, when it can best be molded to good impressions, is to be found long before it wields the ballot. To him who weighs the profound influence of national recollections upon national character, and who estimates the hold with which patriotism clings to tradition, it will not seem prudent to cast aside the warning of Washington's farewell to his countrymen, that morality abstracted from sound religious principles ceases to be a prop of the state. To the man who reflects that in our courts oaths are constantly taken and appealed to, which without the annexed sanctity of religious belief would be inert and valueless, but upon which depend life, liberty, and property, it must be apparent, I think, that our dearest interests are wrapped up in conserving that sanctity in its purity and usefulness, and thus strengthening the confidence of the people in human veracity, without which no wrong can be righted, no remedy furnished, no justice administered.

"That this can be done at no time so well as in childhood and youth, and by no means so efficient as the quiet teachings of the common school—that truest of republics—where correct notions of duty are planted with the best chance of survival and of unforced application in every relation of life, seems certain. That the present is a time when a sense of responsibility to the Fountain of all authority and the Author of all government may be inculcated among the young of our country with propriety and hope of useful results in an increased reverence for law and respect for vested rights, can hardly be questioned."

Mrs. Stanton begins with a reference to various endeavors to define religion, accepting that definition that makes it cover "the whole realm of moral and social ethics, our duties in this life rather than our joys to come." The time has come, she thinks, to study religion, thus defined, as a science, but this science, she says, "can not be learned in our schools by reading the Old Testament, containing as it does a very revolting history of tribes always at war, of arbitrary rulers, and of men and women who violated all the moralities in ordinary life." She continues in the same strain:

"Dr. Andrew D. White, former president of Cornell University, in his new work, 'History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom,' shows that the Bible has been the greatest block in the way of progress. Why then continue to read it in our public schools? Why make a fetish of a book that has thus retarded civilization and has led to the most cruel persecutions of scientists and scholars that the world has ever seen—a book that makes the supposed Ruler of the universe a being delighting in war, tempest-tossed with envy, hatred, and malice, alternately blessing and cursing his supposed chosen people? Why frighten women and children with vivid pictures of two terrible forces of evil, one called God, and one called Satan—the one who with His omniscient eye penetrates our most secret thoughts and actions, who condemns us generally as totally depraved, conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity; 'the other rejoicing in our vices, and ever at hand to tempt us from the path of rectitude,' 'going about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour'? Strong men may rise superior to such visions, but the

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multitudes of young women in insane asylums, trembling before these imaginary beings, and the ever-present fears of children, appeal to wise people to deliver us from these gloomy theologies and to give to women and children an expurgated edition of the 'Holy Book.' The stampede of several hundred children from one of our public schools in New York city, a few months since, because some one said the devil was in the house, should be a lesson to Bible teachers.

"All thinkers will agree with Judge Grant that taxation for schools is better than taxation for jails and prisons; that the morals of the schoolhouse are better than those of the street; that the ethics of religion are the most important lessons to be taught in schools, in social life, and in the marts of trade. To this end the text-books in our schools, the editorials in our journals, the sermons from our pulpits, the platforms of our political parties, the decisions of our courts, the secret councils of our financiers, should all glow with the principles of justice, liberty, and equality. If, however, we are to train our children in the moralities of the New Testament rather than the mythologies of the Old Testament, and to follow the example of Jesus and accept His code of social ethics, to love their neighbors as themselves, to share with them all the good things of life, this would wholly unfit them for our present civilization of selfish competition.

"To teach them that the few had no right to enjoy the luxuries of life while the many were denied its necessities, would educate them for the community idea in social life and for socialism in the general government. Thus, to some thinkers, the philosophy of Jesus would be as objectionable as the mythology of Moses and the Prophets. Again, the reading of the New Testament is forbidden in some of our schools because the Jews object to it as history, and the Catholics object to it because it makes no mention of the Pope or of points of faith which they consider of vital consequence. Millionaires might object because of its denunciations of rich men; and women because it assigns to them a position of subordination in the church and state, and in social life to individual men. Neither in spirit, letter, nor example are children taught in either book to reverence the mother of the race. In all the revisions of texts and discussions on translations the degraded position of women has thus far had no notice. I doubt whether a theological student ever arose from the study of the Scriptures with a higher respect for women than he found in ordinary life or in the laws and constitutions of the state."

Mrs. Stanton meets Judge Grant's reference to the old New England schools with another reference to the intolerance of the Puritans who sustained them; holds that we must have new text-books on "the science of religion and morality" just as in the case of the other sciences, and concludes as follows: "Equal rights for all is the goal toward which the nations of the earth are struggling, and which sooner or later will be reached. Such will be the triumph of true religion, and such the solution of the problem of just government."

The Insane in Palestine.—In *The Free Church of Scotland Monthly* for June an interesting account is given of an effort being made to ameliorate the condition of the insane in parts of Asia Minor. It says: "In a vast cavern on Mount Lebanon the Maronite monks of the convent of Kuzheya imprison the lunatics whose friends commit them to their care. Dragged through the narrow entrance to the cave, the unhappy victim is brought to one of the blocks of stone which are placed in a row along the rough, damp wall of rock. He is forcibly held sitting until the heavy chain bolted into the solid rock behind him is secure round his neck. Three days and three nights he must sit there in the uttermost misery, the monks holding out the hope to his friends that on the third night St. Anthony will appear to him and loose him from the chains, and restore his reason. When this ordeal is over, and the patient is worse, his feet and hands are chained and his forehead brutally beaten, to exorcise the demon that is supposed to possess him. When death relieves his agony, his tormentors profess to believe that St. Anthony has in pity taken him to heaven, and exact a heavy fee from surviving relatives. Atrocities equally horrible are the ordinary fate of lunatics even in towns such as Bethlehem and Damascus. Mr. Theophilus Waldmeier, one of the prisoners rescued by Lord Napier of Magdala from King Theodore of Abyssinia, and subsequently for twenty-seven years laboring with success at Bumana on Mount Lebanon, has seen such things year after year, and has felt constrained by pity for those that are thus "drawn to death" to give his remaining years to plead and to labor for the better treatment of the insane in Palestine. Dr. Clouston, of Morningside Asylum, visited with Mr. Waldmeier the scene of some of these cruelties,' and is heartily giving his counsel and aid to the establishment near Baireut of the first properly equipped asylum for the insane in Palestine.

THE CASE OF MR. RADER.

A CONSIDERABLE degree of feeling has been aroused in various quarters over the selection of Rev. William Rader, pastor of the Third Congregational Church of San Francisco, as chairman of the committee on pulpit supplies during the Christian Endeavor Convention to be held in that city next month. It is charged that Mr. Rader holds views concerning the authorship and composition of the Bible which render him an unsafe and improper person to hold such a position as that assigned him at the Christian Endeavor convention. *The Occident* (Presbyterian, San Francisco) has been specially urgent in the matter, warning Presbyterians that unless Mr. Rader is compelled to resign his position, serious consequences may follow. *The Congregationalist* (Boston) deprecates the whole discussion of the matter, declaring that it is a great ado about nothing. *The Outlook* (Congregational, New York) takes the issue much more seriously. It calls on the Congregational ministers and churches of California to make the issue their own, and summons the entire denomination, whether or not they agree with Mr. Rader, to resent this attack on their liberties.

The Herald and Presbyter (Presbyterian, Cincinnati) sides against the retention of Mr. Rader. It says:

"If the Congregationalists of San Francisco are satisfied with the positions of Mr. Rader, then interdenominational fellowship has fallen on dark days. No severer blow could be administered to the Christian Endeavor movement than to have it under even the partial guidance of men holding or indorsing the views which Mr. Rader has promulgated."

The question assumes a still more serious phase in *The Christian Observer* (Southern Presbyterian, Louisville), the editor of that paper feeling constrained to address an open letter to Dr. Clark and the other officers of the Christian Endeavor Society asking what they propose to do about it. In this letter, signed by Converse & Co., the fact is cited that at a recent session of the California Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church a resolution was passed protesting against Mr. Rader's "representing the Cumberland Presbyterian Endeavorers in any capacity." The following extracts from a recent sermon by Mr. Rader are also given in support of the charges made against him as an unsound teacher:

"The Commandments were first written in consciousness, then on the pages of stone. They were the registered convictions of the people, and were not found on the stone tablets by Moses, any more than Milton found his 'Paradise Lost' in his ink-bottle. . . . The Decalog was probably given to Moses just as the vision of Dante was given to him, or the vision of the judgment was given to Angelo, or the Declaration of Independence was given to Jefferson. It was wrought out through the experience of Moses, and stamped with the high sense of law and order. . . . When it is said that God commanded one nation to butcher another, or one tribe to slay another, or a *father to assassinate his boy;* when it is declared that God, the same God who called all men His children and stamped His eternal love forever on the eternal cross, is the author of these commands to persecute—then I must reverently confess that I do not believe it."

The following extract is made from *The Occident:*

"It will be observed by those who have read Dr. Abbott's lectures, that Mr. Rader is merely echoing his thoughts, using his illustrations, and uttering at times his words. We are not con-

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cerned to follow Mr. Rader in his denial of the divine authorship of the Decalog, in his impious assertion that the flood is not a historical fact, but a mere 'tradition,' a 'Jew's curse,' nor in his puerile affirmation that 'to-day there is but one scholar in the United States who believes in the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch.' . . .

"Mr. Rader has placed himself in direct antagonism to the great body of his own church, to the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches. It will therefore be impossible for him to occupy any official position representing these churches, or the young people of these churches, in the coming great convention in San Francisco next July."

After giving these and other quotations and citations bearing on the subject, the editors of *The Observer* conclude their open letter as follows:

"The fact of Mr. Rader's appointment to the chairmanship of the committee on pulpit supply, which involves the selection of preachers to instruct the young people to be assembled at San Francisco, was brought to the public attention some four months ago. During these months we have watched to see some notification that this appointment has been annulled, and that some man of doctrinal soundness has been substituted. We have not seen any such notice, and therefore now ask in behalf of the Southern Presbyterian people for information upon this subject.

"The great foundation principle of cooperation between Christian bodies is that that which is contrary to the doctrinal standards of either body shall not be introduced into the united convention. The teachings which we have quoted above are contrary to Presbyterian standards, and to Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist standards as well.

"The time is at hand when the sessions of our churches may have need to give or withhold assent to the sending of delegates from the societies in our churches to the convention at San Francisco. Without an official assurance that the matter in question has been rectified, we apprehend that our sessions will not consent to put their young people under such anti-scriptural influences. The sessions will fear it all the more because the chairman on pulpit supply will have it in his power to put forward, not only those speakers who are boldly anti-scriptural, but also those who are insidiously misleading."

SOME WHOLESALE INDICTMENTS OF CHRISTENDOM.

THE "central organ" of the German Socialists, the Berlin *Vorwärts*, which has advocated the cause of Greece during the late struggle, explains that it has not done so because the Greeks are Christians, but only because Turkey is ruled mercilessly by an autocrat. Christianity, says the paper, is no guaranty of freedom and progress, as Christian religion lulls conscience to sleep. Hence humanitarians should be extremely suspicious whenever a Christian nation poses as the protector of a weaker race. Reviewing the deeds of Christian Europe from a Socialist point of view, the paper says:

"The friends of Greece should be especially suspicious of the word 'Christian.' The term Christian Europe, it should be remembered, originated when the crusaders, led by praying and cursing monks, began to spread Christianity by the sword. Let us see what this Christian Europe is made of to-day. There is, first and foremost, Russia. The trinity which rules there is the knout, whisky, and the priesthood. Its work has been chiefly to destroy Poland and a dozen other nations, to persecute the Catholics and the Protestants, and to drive the Jews out of the country. Next we have England, whose Christian work consists of the coercing and enslaving of Ireland and the spoliation of India, the garden of the world, where, tho the most richly endowed by nature, three millions of people are left to starve. Christian France massacred thousands of workmen because they believed in the liberty and equality promised by the Republic, while the *bourgeoisie* steal millions. Germany has her anti-Socialist laws and her militarism; Austria the cat-and-dog life between her several nationalities. Italy rejoices in the hunting down of the Socialists and robbery, both at home and abroad. Spain slaughters her starving subjects and revives the torture.

"'By their fruits shall ye know them,' says the Bible.

"Let us review what Christian Europe has done with regard to the Orient: Instigation of rebellion in Turkey, resulting in the Cretan revolt and the Armenian atrocities. Christian Europe certainly provoked these things. Christian Europe demands reforms in Turkey, but will not grant reforms at home. Christian Europe set Turkey and Greece by the ears, and tries hard to poison Turkey.

"'By their fruits ye shall know them.'

"The fun of the thing is that nobody gains anything by this Christian civilization. Everywhere glitter thousands of bayonets close to thousands of barrels of gunpowder. The most amusing part is, however, that the Turk seems to overcome the poison intended to put him to sleep forever. Heathen Turkey must certainly have as good a digestion as the countries ruled by the Christian churches, for she is evidently stronger and healthier than before, in spite of her physicians."

Curiously enough, a Japanese paper has arrived at similar conclusions. In its English columns, the *Yorodzu Choho*, Tokyo, says:

"In the long history of Christendom we know of not a single case of a country saved by it. With Montezuma's Mexico and the Inca's Peruvian empire the course of Christendom was absorption, destruction, annihilation. It has killed India, politically at least. It has killed Burmah and Annam. It has killed Hawaii, after keeping it alive some forty years. It has killed Madagascar, and it will yet kill Abyssinia, Egypt, and Morocco. What security have we that Christendom will not kill China, Korea, and even Japan if the opportunity offers? Christendom does its destructive work not only by guns and bayonets, but by means much more formidable. It kills non-Christian countries by its rums and whiskies, by its foul diseases, by its atheism, nihilism, and other destructive isms. Christendom is bound, by its elderly civilization, to help heathendom as the elder brother is bound to help the younger. Till it can do this, Christendom does not deserve its own name."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Indian population of the Dominion of Canada is said to be 122,000, of whom about 38,000 are Roman Catholics and the same number Protestants.

THE voters of Toronto, Canada, after a very determined canvass, declared in favor of running street-cars on the Sabbath. The total vote, the largest ever cast, was 32,387. The majority in favor of allowing the cars to run was 479.

A PREACHER in Alabama, having been publicly criticized for leaving his charge, writes a letter to *The Alabama Advocate* in which he says that the reason why he left was "because the work paid last year $25.25 with an appropriation of $50 and no parsonage."

WRITING of the recent General Assembly of its denomination *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville, Tenn.) says: "The chief characteristic of the sixty-seventh General Assembly was the magnifying of denominational duty, the tightening of the reins of Presbyterial authority. The line was clearly drawn between ecclesiastical liberty and ecclesiastical license, or independence; and if Cumberland Presbyterians heed the deliverances of this last meeting of their General Assembly there will be small room among us for the denominational do-as-I-please."

M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU has an article in *The Liberty Review*, dealing with the anti-Semitic movement from the religious, national, and economic points of view. He declares that Voltairean rationalism, and not Judaism, is responsible for the decline of Christian sentiment in European countries. He also contends that the ethnic particularism of Jews is caused by the secular persecutions that have been instituted against them, and, with regard to the economic question, he contends that the only business the Jews of old were allowed to exercise were banking, money-changing, and broking.

ANENT the recent discussion in the New York *Evening Post*, the Springfield *Republican*, and other papers on the overproduction of candidates for the pulpit, *The Congregationalist* says:

"The supply of ministers is increasing faster than the number of churches. During the five years preceding 1896 the net gain in churches was 665 and the net gain in ministers was 728. The number is also increasing of ministers in other denominations pressing to secure Congregational pulpits. From these ranks it is estimated that about one third of our annual increase comes, and as many more ministers stand ready to respond to calls. From these facts and figures it seems evident that while there is abundant opportunity for ministers to preach the gospel, as Paul did, at their own charges, there are already ordained men enough to occupy all Congregational pulpits which can afford to give them reasonable support, while more new ministers than churches are being added every year.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE FEELING OF GREECE.

THE chief aim of Greece now is to get out of her scrape without paying the piper. The Greek Government has committed its interests to the care of the powers, but, according to the *Freie Presse* (Vienna), Greece has submitted a memorandum to her protectors, which runs to the following effect:

Turkey is not, in justice, entitled to any advantages as the result of the war. Turkey herself declared war, hence she is not entitled to an indemnity. Moreover, the payment of a large indemnity would seriously cripple Greece. A rectification of the frontier is entirely unnecessary, since the result of the war has proven that Turkey can well do without the protection afforded by a strong frontier. The extra-territorial rights (capitulations) of the Greeks resident in Turkey should not be thought of, as this would put the Greeks at the mercy of the Turks. Lastly, Greece can not enter into an extradition treaty with Turkey, as she does not purpose to hand over Christians to the Turkish courts.

But this wholesale refusal to concede anything to the victor is evidently purely academical. Greece is heartily tired of the struggle, and many papers want peace at any price. Even the *Proia*, Delyannis's paper, joins in the cry. It says:

"Public opinion in Greece has too long been led astray by the phil-Hellenic movement abroad, and deluded by promises and hopes which, in the main, proved to be altogether deceptive. The press must cease to lend itself to this deception, and the attention of the nation should be concentrated on those urgent questions with which an unsuccessful war has confronted us."

Among these questions is the disposal of the foreign volunteers. They fought well, those of them who were confronted with the enemy; but there are many undesirable elements among them, and the Italians tried to start a revolution on their own account, until their leaders were arrested and sent on board the Italian warships. The attitude of the *Soteria*, which for a while printed inflammatory articles calling on the people to depose their traitorous king, was traced to the influence of these foreign revolutionaries. On the whole, however, the Greeks seem to wish for a strong personal Government now. Gabrielidis, the editor of the *Acropolis*, the most widely circulated and influential journal in Athens, has written a remarkable article for the *Zukunft*, Berlin, in which he asserts that, so far as Greece is concerned, popular government does not pay. We quote as follows:

"We are beaten because there was no possibility of our winning. Not only was our army totally unused to war, but it was unfit for war. To begin with, our officers could not be compared with the Turkish commanders. That we employed Frenchmen to train our troops, while the Turks wisely went to the best obtainable source for military knowledge, would not, perhaps, have hurt us much, if only we had learned well what our French instructors taught us. But we did not. We allowed our army to become the victim of the curse of parliamentarism. What is to be expected of officers who get themselves elected at the cost of discipline?

"Moreover, every department of the administration suffers from parliamentarism. The administration of justice, the public works, education, in short everything has been made the football of politics. If only the king had energy enough to rule as well as reign! But no, he is satisfied with the rôle of a strictly constitutional figure-head, and allows the people to do as they please. The press, completely in the hands of ignorant and unscrupulous demagogs, continued to flatter the people until we believed ourselves equal, if not superior, to every other nation on earth, and the people demanded war, threatening to overthrow the Government unless the Turks were attacked. This war with Turkey was not of the Government's making. The people of Greece wanted it as much as the people of France wanted war in 1870, and, as is usual in such cases, with disastrous results. But the newspapers made money as never before. The fact is, we are no more fit to rule ourselves by parliamentary methods than savages are capable of using a complicated machinery. It was the duty of the king and his ministers to take a firm stand in this matter. But no, they were cowardly enough to hide behind the restrictions imposed upon them by the Constitution. Yet I do not think that this war is a fair test of our warlike abilities. I sincerely believe that even Germany would be beaten in such a mad war.

"Nor does our own guilt exonerate from blame the foreigners who misled us. Throughout the civilized world public opinion seemed to be on our side, volunteers came to help us, tho few in number, and created the impression that we would find allies. In England, France, and Italy demonstrations were made in our favor, and the press of these countries certainly misled us."

The *Éclair*, Paris, also is informed that Greece will not depose the King, but that the Greeks expect him to be a little less strict in his adherence to constitutional principle when the weal or wo of the country is at stake. "We would like to be Republicans," say the Greeks, "but we have not the men to form a successful republic." Hence the "Ethnike Hetaira" is in bad repute just now, and the only form of government that could be substituted for the monarchy is a military dictatorship, General Smolenski being mentioned in connection with such a possibility.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW DOES FRANCE STAND?

THAT Germany, Russia, and Austria will, at no distant date, revive the "Holy Alliance" which played such an important part in the politics of the first half of the nineteenth century is regarded as fairly certain by most political essayists of the day. The power against which they are united is not, however, the same which caused them to act in concert on the former occasion. Then they showed a solid front to France; to-day they oppose England, and just as England was unwilling to join the league against France, France in these days hesitates to enter the combination against England. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, whose judgment is not blinded by antipathy against or sympathy with either of the great powers, says on this subject:

"It is clear that France must choose between England and Germany, and that she will not favor England unless Lord Salisbury is willing to make some concessions. There are some signs that these concessions will be made. Late events in the East have satisfied England that the German danger is serious enough to warrant sacrifices. English diplomacy, as we know, is the diplomacy of merchants, and as a good merchant England will not object to a high price if there is a reasonable chance of profit. An *entente* between France and England should certainly pay. The increasing wealth of Germany, while it renders France powerless to attack, is also harmful to England, for it is acquired at the cost of the latter power. The plan is evidently to combine all who have suffered from the competition of things 'made in Germany,' thus not only England and France, but Italy and Belgium as well. The Imperial Lohengrin will be attacked on the field where cotton goods, glass-beads, knives and scissors, children's toys, etc., form the weapons. The idea is practical and entirely worthy of England. To facilitate matters, England and France drop their minor quarrels and show themselves friendly to Italy. England has given up her consular rights in Madagascar with astonishing good grace, and France is suddenly silent with regard to Egypt."

The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, also acknowledges that France must be offered advantages by whoever seeks her help. But this paper, well known for its liberal and clear judgment of matters outside of Russia, believes that France will come to the conclusion that a combine against England is likely to pay extremely well. If England is allowed to "grow and prosper," the French colonies will be in danger. There is enough joint interest for France and Germany in Africa to forget their ancient quarrel. That the anti-English coalition is more than a mere fancy, the *Novosti* does not doubt. It says:

"It seems pretty clear that Europe will concentrate its strength

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to oppose England's policy in South Africa. It is well known what large interests Germany has at stake in Africa, and she has certainly made up her mind to arrest the progress of Britain, which seriously threatens the Boer republic. The Emperor's telegram, which came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, left no doubt on that score. We may be permitted to believe sacrifices will be made by the powers in the settlement of the difficulties of Crete and Greece, to have a free hand against England. We can not, however, close our eyes to the fact that France would have to bear the brunt of the war, her open rivers and her scattered colonies laying her specially open to attack."

There is yet another possibility—that France may decline to side with either party. The history of France, with its numerous wars entered upon for the sake of glory and the promulgation of an idea, renders this somewhat doubtful. Yet the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is firmly convinced that France has practically "gone out of politics." The paper says:

"Ask the French why France does not exert herself in the diplomatic field, and you will be told that they are saving their strength for their war of revenge against Germany. This flatters them and costs nothing. In reality nothing is further from their mind than to go to war against any one. France, a nation of old and prematurely aged, childless people, wants rest and nothing more. The Christians in the Levant are really the wards of France, but when the crooked sword of the Turk mowed them down, France stuffed her ears, and acted like the rat in the fable, which prayed earnestly for its starving friends in its palace of cheese. That France wants England out of Egypt is true enough, but she would rather sit still and allow some one else to whip the Briton. Hence France is not really displeased to find that Germany and Russia are on good terms, and that Austria has broken with England to join the other two empires. That Germany will never attack France, the latter power knows full well, and thus she can go to sleep without fear. Nothing illustrates better the seclusion of France than the attitude of the French press in the Greco-Turkish War. Only one paper, the *Journal*, has really a special correspondent in Thessaly. The rest take the news they get from London and Vienna and fix it up as their own. The French public must be satisfied with this sort of thing, else the publishers would not mind spending a few thousand francs to get the news direct."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S NEW ARTILLERY.

WHILE everybody has been watching the Greco-Turkish war, Germany has finished her new artillery. The entire German army has been furnished with quick-firing guns capable of sending their projectiles six miles. Sixty shots a minute can be delivered per battery. An ingeniously arranged spur prevents the recoil of the gun, assisting materially in saving time and labor. Germany has spent $50,000,000 on these new guns, which were nearly all ready before the vote granting the money had been passed. The *Éclair*, Paris, declares that France has been betrayed by her officers, who have permitted the hereditary enemy to obtain an advantage equal to a lucky war.

The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"The fact that the new guns are already in the hands of the German artillery has taken the French completely aback—not only the French public, but also the better informed military authorities. The French military administration will have a hard time now; already they are blamed for their negligence, and accused of allowing the German generals to outwit them. The news from Berlin can not but increase French pessimism. Field guns that send their projectiles eight kilometers and fire sixty rounds a minute are not to be sneezed at. France will, of course, immediately provide the money for similar artillery, and it is said that the Minister of War has, indeed, chosen definitely a model."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The lamentations of the Chauvinists in France can not be unsatisfactory to us. If it is true that the Gallic fire-eaters have been prevented from beginning their war of revenge, at least for some years to come, by our new guns, then we may, indeed, congratulate ourselves. The money expended upon the new artillery has, in that case, already been refunded to the nation."

The vote of the German Reichstag by which the necessary funds were provided showed that the Socialists are changing their tactics. Contrary to their custom, they supported the measure. This is regarded as proof that they will gradually assume the position of "His Majesty's most loyal Opposition" with a view of getting a share of the Government.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, AND HAWAII.

IT is very likely that the United States will be forced into a lengthy diplomatic quarrel with Japan if the Hawaiian Islands are annexed to the United States. There is no doubt that the Hawaiian Government has acted in a very summary fashion in the exclusion of the Japanese emigrants, or rather in the manner in which this exclusion was carried out, in apparent defiance of existing treaties. It is impossible to discover on what grounds the emigrants were prevented from landing. According to some authorities, because they were contract laborers; according to others, because they were not contract laborers. The Hawaiian papers are not unanimous on that point. They are, however, agreed that Hawaii may do as she likes, as the United States will protect her. *The Hawaiian Gazette*, Honolulu, says:

"If some of the Japanese enthusiasts are balked in the fulfilment of their desires to make a peaceful conquest by slowly colonizing this country, the position is such in the Orient that they will be forced to make the best of it and withdraw to more favorable grounds. Japan can not afford to shake a warlike fist even under little Hawaii's nose."

The Star is confident that annexation must prevent the Japanese from gaining a foothold, and adds:

"The United States is our natural guardian. Our institutions are modeled upon those of the United States; our tone of thought, our manners, our education, are all allied to our cousins over the water. The islands are practically now a portion of the United States. All that is needed is the actual governmental control, which will not leave us a prey to any filibustering nation of the Pacific to pick up as a toothsome morsel when inclined to."

But the question of annexation does not directly affect the present trouble between the Hawaiian and Japanese governments. Japan has asked in plain terms why Hawaii violated the treaty entered upon at the request of the Hawaiian Government when Japan did not even favor emigration and allowed it only to please the Americans settled in Hawaii. Japan also demands an indemnity, the amount to be fixed later. On the whole the Japanese press agree that Japan has hardly considered the possibility of annexing Hawaii, but Japan can not allow President Dole and his cabinet to treat her as a nonentity. The *Yowiuri*, Tokyo, regards the assertion, made by Honolulu papers, that Japan is less fitted to protect Hawaii than is the United States as somewhat far-fetched, considering the actions of English-speaking peoples toward the natives of their possessions; but the United States undoubtedly has a right to be concerned in the future of Hawaii for political reasons. A writer in the *Mainichi Shimbun* says:*

"Ever since the monarchy was overturned in Hawaii the Japanese there have been treated in a distinctly illiberal manner. Japan can not ignore this, for it is not only the welfare of the emigrants that were refused admittance that is at stake. The twenty-five thousand Japanese already settled in Hawaii are also exposed to injustice, and similar things may happen in Canada, Brazil, or any place where Japanese go. If Japan submits tamely to such wrongs, it will generally be understood that her people

* We are indebted to *The Japan Mail* for these quotations.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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can not count on her protection outside her own dominions, and the attitude of foreign nations will inevitably be influenced by that conviction. That Hawaii has the United States at her back is no justification for the deliberate flouting of treaty obligations. Japan has made her entry upon the world's stage in the Chinese war, and she may not shrink from asserting her rights."

The *Jiji Shimpo* was inclined to pooh-pooh the whole matter, but the sworn testimony of the emigrants regarding the high-handed manner of the immigration commissioners has changed its views, and the paper now advocates the demand for reparation. The following is an extract from the testimony referred to:

"No explanation offered by an immigrant received the least attention. 'Where did you get that fifty dollars?' 'I saved it during two years' labor as a farmer in Japan.' 'Impossible; a man in your position could not save fifty dollars in two years. Out you go.' 'It was given to me by my elder brother,' or perhaps, 'by my father.' 'Men like you haven't brothers or fathers with fifty dollars to give away. Out you go.' 'I sold all my belongings and realized the sum.' 'Out of the question. You never could have owned property worth so much. Out you go.' There was not any variation. Whatever the immigrant said, the deputy commissioner had only one rejoinder, 'Out you go.' There was, in fact, no examination: there was merely a pronouncing of sentence. The Hawaiian authorities had determined to send the Japanese packing, and they made no pretense of finding a just pretext."

The *Nippon* thinks that there is no likelihood of serious trouble between the United States and Japan, as America knows well enough she can not face a strong power. The paper adds:

"The main point for Japanese diplomats to remember is that the problem now before them is not a mere affair of emigration, or of the rights of one or two trading companies. It is the problem of determining whether Japanese subjects shall be placed on the same level and treated in the same manner as white men."

The Japan Mail ridicules the assertion that the Japanese Government had any designs upon Hawaii. "Japan does not want Hawaii," says the paper. "We doubt whether she would take it as a gift, and considering that her people went there originally at the request of the Hawaiians themselves, to accuse them of aggressive designs because they go sounds quaint." Considering the position of *The Mail*, this must be taken as the official view of the Japanese Government; especially as *The Japan Times* corroborates this statement.

The Celestial Empire, Shanghai, concludes a bitterly anti-Japanese article as follows:

"As between the appropriation of the Hawaiian Islands by Japan and their annexation by the United States there can be but one choice. Both the interests of Hawaii and of civilization generally would be far better served by their incorporation in the Union. There is a feeling in the United States that their annexation would be more of a burden than blessing. But in case of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal the possession of the islands would be of the first importance to the United States, and the finger of destiny seems to point in this direction."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, thinks that the press in Hawaii exhibits the same delight in saying insulting things that is so characteristic of older English-speaking communities. The British press is not at all sure that Japan will consent to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. *The Morning Post*, London, says:

"Senator Frye, a leading member of the Foreign Relations committee, will doubtless be asked to explain on what authority he makes the statement that 'the United States can not, and will not, permit any intimidation of that little republic, no matter under what pretext or what government undertakes it. . . . If Japan has a treaty with Hawaii which allows unrestricted ingress and egress of Hawaiian and Japanese subjects into the territory of either power, it is, of course, possible that the refusal to allow any more Japanese to land in the republic, in the absence of further treaty arrangements, may have called forth a strong expression of remonstrance from the Japanese Minister; but it is doubtful if anything was said that could justify the interpretation which seems to have gained credence at Washington. In any event, the treaty of commercial reciprocity between Hawaii and the United States can scarcely be strained to such an extent as to admit of armed assistance being employed. . . . What Senator Frye means exactly when he tells us that the Hawaiian Islands are 'wards' of the United States is a little difficult to understand, seeing that the phrase is new to diplomatic expression. In any case, however, its use in the connection indicated seems to call for further explanation in face of the fact that the Hawaiian Islands are commonly regarded as an absolutely independent republic."

The Saturday Review, London, sincerely hopes that some nation may find time to administer a lesson to Uncle Sam, whose tall talk, on account of his distance from danger, is getting unbearable. The paper continues:

"It is well understood that England can not afford to quarrel with the United States, but one day the game of tail-twisting may be tried on some nation that has not an open Canadian frontier, and the consequences may be surprising. Even poor broken-down Spain could make things very ugly in Cuba, and in the Pacific Hawaii threatens to provide another Cuba. The Japanese are probably more friendly to the United States than to any other state, but they make no secret of the fact that they do not intend to allow Washington to annex Hawaii. Leaving out of consideration the native Hawaiians, who are melting away with disease, the Japanese are the dominant element, industrially and commercially, in the island, and a recent attempt to stop further Japanese immigration was promptly met by the despatch of two Japanese war-ships. The American admiral on the station tried a little bounce, but was referred by the Japanese admiral to his Government."

END OF THE JAMESON'S RAID INQUIRY.

THE South African committee, appointed to investigate the Jameson raid and the administration of Rhodesia, has closed the first part of its work. The last sittings were rather sensational. The connection between the London *Times* and the raid was revealed, and Mr. Rhodes, who refused to submit the most incriminating telegrams, was not forced to do so by the committee. That *The Times* was implicated will not be surprising to our readers, for tho we had no means of ascertaining the source of *The Times's* news, the discrepancies in the great English journal's statements were pointed out in our columns. Briefly told, the facts seem to be as follows: Some of the telegrams which Mr. Rhodes allowed to be produced before the committee mentioned Miss Flora Shaw, *The Times* correspondent. Summoned before the committee, Miss Shaw admitted that she had been given the telegraphic code of the British South Africa Company. To what extent Mr. Harris was right in saying that the company "had *The Times* solid" she could not say. She knew all about the plot and was actively engaged in it, and she supplied *The Times* with the telegrams sent her by the conspirator, but could not say to what extent the paper was influenced, tho she "remembered some rather remarkable articles." She did not consider herself obliged to commit herself to definite statements on this point. The *Temps*, Paris, commenting upon this, says:

"Thus it is plain that, during a crisis of most far-reaching importance, the greatest and most responsible of all English papers took the side of the men engaged in a criminal attempt. Ignoring all principles of justice, the paper placed all the weight of the influence at its disposal in favor of adventurers who compromised their country by an act of treachery. The rôle played by a jingo in petticoats is not the least grotesque incident in this affair."

The Times is silent; but the Radical press in England handles Flora Shaw without gloves. *The Star* says:

"It is plain that *The Times* was secretly leagued with this squalid gang of financiers and pledged to support them in their

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conspiracy against the Transvaal. Flora Shaw is the Pigott of the plot. And in every sordid detail the mean turpitude of the Pigott episode is reproduced. The pecuniary element is not absent. On May 7 Mr. Lionel Phillipps denied that he had ever seen a letter to Mr. Beit saying, 'Take care that Flora Shaw has her shares,' but he admitted that 'he, as well as other people, took charge of a little money for her, which he invested more or less satisfactorily.' Taking that admission in connection with these cables, we can not help coming to the conclusion that the Rhodes-Shaw-*Times* alliance was built on filthy lucre.

"The whole business stinks with money."

That Mr. Hawksley, who acts as solicitor for Mr. Rhodes, was not compelled to produce all the telegrams relating to the affair, has caused painful surprise in England. Mr. W. T. Stead, of *The Review of Reviews*, puts the case as follows:

"The telegraph companies swear that they have all the copies from A to Z. A series is produced in which, let us say, D, E, F; M, N, O; and U, V, W are all missing. Instead of making an inquiry into the extraordinary omission, the whole matter is allowed to slide, and the committee suffers itself to be balked without even a request for an explanation. What does the foreigner think of this? Nay, what are we to think of it ourselves?"

Mr. Stead thinks the object is to screen Mr. Chamberlain, and so does everybody else. *The Daily News* complains that Mr. Hawksley "was hustled out of the witness chair and never recalled," when he imprudently volunteered evidence regarding the Colonial Office. *The Speaker* says:

"The melancholy fact in connection with this fiasco is that it must necessarily confirm, in the opinion of the world, many of the charges which have been made against Mr. Chamberlain in connection with the raid. . . . It has been openly made against the Colonial Secretary, and it has not been repelled. On the contrary, the evidence which has been repeatedly cited as that which must either prove or disprove it has been rejected by the committee *with the connivance of Mr. Chamberlain himself*. . . . How can we believe Mr. Chamberlain to be innocent if he acquiesces in the suppression of the evidence by which his innocence can be proved?"

The Daily Chronicle complains that the room was cleared whenever there was a chance to learn anything of real importance, and exclaims: "Unless England desires to sit down in shame, the whole naked truth, whatever it is, must be laid bare." *The Spectator* says:

"No one on the committee seems to have any clear and definite feeling as to the points to be cleared up. On both sides there has been a desire to make 'scores' either for or against Mr. Rhodes, but no special anxiety to arrive at definite conclusions. Witnesses have been allowed to ramble on about anything and everything. Unimportant points have been pursued with the utmost ingenuity and activity, while points of real moment have been left wholly untouched. . . . To obtain really satisfactory results the South African pond required far more deliberate and thorough attention than it received. What was wanted was not sportsmanlike angling, but the sterner work of those who fish not for pleasure but for business."

The Advertiser makes certain that the missing telegrams are unimportant, but fears that much harm is done by keeping them back. The Newcastle *Leader* complains that "the examination always stopped suddenly when it promised to reveal something of importance." The Newcastle *Journal* believes that these telegrams "would only show how the Colonial Office was kept in the dark," and demands their publication. Even the Tory of Tories, *The St. James's Gazette*, is disappointed, and says:

"Now what will people say? Obviously that this burking of critical evidence has a meaning, and the meaning is that the evidence is discreditable to highly important personages. It is open to Mr. Chamberlain's enemies to insinuate—they are at it this morning already—that, of course, the right honorable gentleman was up to the eyes in thé Jameson-Johannesburg complot, and that the cables have been suppressed to save him and his colleagues. . . . The only thing that can be said in excuse for the committee's weakness in this matter is that its members realize the farcical character of the strange travesty of a state trial on which a body of partizan politicians are engaged, and know very well that they are unfitted to investigate serious charges calling for judicial calmness and impartiality."

The Independent, Sheffield, says that: "If the committee does no better in the second part of its object—the inquiry into the doings of the Chartered Company—than it has done in the first, it will leave a dismal stain on the records of the Imperial Parliament." *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"We can only conjecture what might have been revealed if the inquiry had been pressed home, but we can imagine nothing so damaging to all concerned as this amazing failure to obtain material evidence. . . . To leave the inquiry at this stage and in this state would be to do the gravest injustice to every one, and to bring the House of Commons itself into contempt. We say this the more emphatically because we have always believed that with a little courage and frankness the whole matter might be cleared up without damage to any imperial interest and without hurt to the Colonial Office. But, as things are, every one is left under a cloud, and the committee itself thoroughly discredited."

It is interesting to note that a German court of justice has meanwhile been compelled to investigate the Jameson raid. Mr. Beit, one of the directors of the South African Company, tho still a German subject, brought suit against the editor of the *Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung*, Essen, the paper having called him a "bandit," a "swindler," etc. The editor, Dr. Reismann-Grove, was fined $12.50, for "calling people names," this being a punishable offense in Germany. The county court found that in substance the editor was right. We condense its opinion:

The prosecutor was undoubtedly connected with the grave infringement of the rights of nations embodied in the Jameson raid. The prosecutor helped the raid with his money, and was, perhaps, the prime mover in the affair. The accused has certainly proved this from the contents of the Green Book of the Cape Parliament and the German White Book, of which the court has taken cognizance. But the accused has in his application of epithets gone beyond the bounds prescribed by the law, hence a moderate fine should be inflicted.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

NANSEN, the explorer, has made many enemies among the Norwegian Secessionists by his behavior in Sweden. He did not scruple to speak of his "Swedish brothers," and did not behave like a man who despises royalty in the presence of kings.

THE relations between the Pope and the Sultan are somewhat strained. His Holiness has repeatedly written to the Padisha, drawing attention to the condition of the Armenians. The Sultan, however, thinks the Pope is powerless to-day, and ignores his remonstrances.

WEST Turkestan is thinly populated, and has few schools. The Russian Government has now fitted up as schools a few railroad carriages, which remain at each station for a few weeks. The teacher lives in the carriage. The children are required to learn a lesson or two until the itinerant school again reaches their neighborhood.

THE Italian Minister of Public Works is a practical man. He has abolished the "complaint book" which used to be a feature of Italian railway stations. Instead, complaints must be written on stamped sheets, which may be purchased at the station, and dropped in a box provided for that purpose. Thus the state will profit by these complaints, but as they cost money, people will be less ready to make them.

MANY English manufacturers agitate for a revision of the foreign merchandise act. At present this act provides that foreign goods must be marked in plain letters showing the country of their origin. This has not decreased, but rather advertised the industries of some countries. It is now proposed that all goods imported into England should be marked 'foreign made' only, without reference to the country in which they are manufactured.

ITALY is said to contain more bigamists than any other European country. The church refuses to recognize civil marriage, the state does not regard a church marriage as binding. As the majority of people are Catholics, and would not tolerate any measure which had the appearance of encroaching on the rights of the church, it is impossible to pass a law providing for the punishment of any priest who should have performed a religious marriage before it has been made legal by a magistrate. The result is that large numbers of unscrupulous men take two wives, one in the eyes of the church and one in the eyes of the state.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF WOMAN DURING VICTORIA'S REIGN.

A RETROSPECT of the social changes that have occurred in England during the Victorian reign is soon to be published in book form, under the title of "The Enchanted Island; or, the Victorian Transformation." It is from the pen of Sir Walter Besant, and is called forth, of course, by "The Diamond Jubilee." A portion of this forthcoming work is running serially in *Self-Culture* (Chicago). In the first paper (July) Sir Walter discusses the transformation of the professions and the transformation of woman during the last sixty years. Most of the ground covered by him in writing of the professions has been pretty thoroughly covered by others in articles that have already appeared in our columns. We restrict ourselves, therefore, to his remarks about woman then and now.

The changed status of woman is pictured by presenting, "first, an early Victorian girl, born, perhaps, about the Waterloo year, and, next, her grand-daughter, born, say, sixty years later." We quote the following paragraph describing the young girl of sixty years ago:

"The young lady of 1837 has been to a fashionable school; she has learned accomplishments, deportment, and dress. She is full of sentiment; there was an amazing amount of sentiment in the air about that time; she loves to talk and read about gallant knights, crusaders, and troubadours; she gently touches the guitar; her sentiment, or her little affectation, has touched her with a graceful melancholy, a becoming stoop, a sweet pensiveness. She loves the aristocracy, even altho her home is in that part of London called Bloomsbury, whither the belted earl cometh not, even tho her papa goes into the City; she reads a good deal of poetry, especially those poems which deal with the affections, of which there are many at this time. On Sunday she goes to church religiously, and pensively, followed by a footman carrying her prayer-book and a long stick; she can play on the guitar and the piano a few easy pieces which she has learned. She knows a few words of French, which she produces at frequent intervals; as to history, geography, science, the condition of the people, her mind is an entire blank; she knows nothing of these things. Her conversation is commonplace, as her ideas are limited; she can not reason on any subject whatever because of her ignorance, or, as she herself would say, because she is a woman. In her presence, and indeed in the presence of ladies generally, men talk trivialities. There was indeed a general belief that women were creatures incapable of argument, or of reason, or of connected thought. It was no use arguing about the matter. The Lord had made them so. Women, said the philosophers, can not understand logic; they see things, if they do see them at all, by instinctive perception. This theory accounted for everything, for those cases when women undoubtedly did 'see things.' Also it fully justified people in withholding from women any kind of education worthy the name. A quite needless expense, you understand."

Her amusements, we are told, were "those of an amateur": "a few pieces on the guitar and the piano, and some slight power of sketching or flower-painting in water-colors." The literature she read—

"endeavored to mold women on the theory of recognized intellectual inferiority to man. She was considered beneath him in intellect as in physical strength; she was exhorted to defer to man; to acknowledge his superiority; not to show herself anxious to combat his opinions. . . .

"This system of artificial restraints certainly produced faithful wives, gentle mothers, loving sisters, able housewives. God forbid that we should say otherwise, but it is certain that the intellectual attainments of women were then what we should call contemptible, and the range of subjects of which they knew anything was absurdly narrow and limited. I detect the woman of 1840 in the character of Mrs. Clivè Newcome, and indeed, in Mrs. George Osborne, and in other familiar characters of Thackeray."

Then Sir Walter, turning to the young Englishwoman of 1897, thus describes her:

"She is educated. Whatsoever things are taught to the young man are taught to the young woman; the keys of knowledge are given to her; she gathers of the famous tree; if she wants to explore the wickedness of the world, she can do so, for it is all in the books. The secrets of nature are not closed to her; she can learn the structure of the body if she wishes; the secrets of science are all open to her if she cares to study them.

"At school, at college, she studies just as the young man studies, but harder and with greater concentration; she has proved her ability in the Honor Tripos of every branch; she has beaten the senior wrangler in mathematics; she has taken a 'first-class' in classics, in history, in science, in languages. She has proved—not that she is man's equal in intellect, tho she claims so much, because she has not yet advanced any branch of learning or science one single step—but she has proved her capacity to take her place beside the young men who are the flower of their generation, the young men who stand in the first class in honors when they take their degree. . . .

"Personal independence—that is the keynote of the situation. Mothers no longer attempt the old control over their daughters; they would find it impossible. The girls go off by themselves on their bicycles; they go about as they please; they neither compromise themselves nor get talked about; for the first time in man's history it is regarded as a right and proper thing to trust a girl as a boy insists upon being trusted. Out of this personal freedom will come, I dare say, a change in the old feelings of young man to maiden. He will not see in her a frail tender plant which must be protected from cold winds; she can protect herself perfectly well; he will not see in her any longer a creature of sweet emotions and pure aspirations, coupled with a complete ignorance of the world, because she already knows all that she wants to know. . . .

"Perhaps the greatest change is, that woman now does thoroughly what before she only did as an amateur."

AN EXPERIMENT IN CIVILIZING WILD INDIANS.

V. E. STOTTLER, of the United States Army, acting Indian agent at Mescalero, N. Mex., has had an interesting and instructive experience with the Indians, which he relates in *The Outlook* (June 12). Here is the condition of the Apaches, as described by him, when they came under his charge two years ago, 455 strong, occupying a reservation of 700 square miles in southern New Mexico:

"At that time they were living in tepees and brush shelters on the side-hills in filth and squalor, contented to be fed and clothed, determined not to work, and bitterly opposed to any suggestion from their agent looking to a betterment of their condition. Long hair, paint, the breech-clout and blanket, were their principal adornments. Thousands of dollars' worth of wagons, plows, harness, utensils, and clothing, the use of all of which they despised, had been sold by them to the hangers-on of the reservation for a mere song. The situation had evidently been handled from the beginning from a so-called humanitarian and not from a business standpoint. Moral suasion had been tried for years with small result. The Indian hates and despises anything savoring of white man's ways, and the more he is coaxed the surer he is that the white man is afraid of him, and that he and his are the superior race. It was soon clear that some other method must be employed, and I adopted the motto, 'No work, no rations,' and, with the intention of lavishly using force or pressure, started in to accomplish something."

The agent assigned to them the task of making public improvements, building an irrigation ditch, fencing in their land, etc., and the man who refused to work got no rations. He refused to treat their chiefs as the spokesmen for all, each individual being dealt with as such. Summary methods put a stop to their manufacture of liquor (*tiswin*), and each head of a family was ordered to erect a cabin on his land. The greatest difficulty, however, came from the opposition of the men to having their hair cut and

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from that of the women to having their children compelled to attend school. The writer describes the contest over the hair issue as follows:

"As with Samson of old, the Indians' wildness lay in their long hair, which the returned educated Indians wore because, as they boasted, 'it made them wild.' All energies were bent to compel the adult males to cut their hair and adopt civilized attire in vain. Even the police would not wear their uniforms. A proposition to cut their hair, from a former agent, resulted in a mutiny. The duties of the police are to arrest offenders and to herd the beef-cattle purchased for their own consumption. Rations were considerably increased to the police to make it worth their while to think twice before leaving the force, and they were informed that when there were no police to herd the beeves the tribe would go without. That was a different proposition. Two members who had been to school were discharged for wearing long hair. One old fellow, as a special favor, cut his hair, but it cost me five dollars. His wife made his life a burden, and he in turn appealed to me to hasten with the rest. By using rations and other supplies as a lever, I induced a few more to cut, and then I directed the police to cut theirs or leave the force. They reluctantly complied, but once accomplished they were only too eager to compel the rest, and they cheerfully, under orders, arrested and brought to me every educated Indian on the Reservation. There were twenty of these, gorgeous in paint, feathers, long hair, breech-clouts, and blankets, educated at an expense of thousands of dollars, living in the brush shelters wilder than any uneducated Indian on the Reservation, and fully as lazy and ambitionless. The 'leaven' had failed to work. The mass absorbed them, and compelled them to backslide. They soon had a hair-cut and a suit of clothes put on them. The Indian Office at my request issued a peremptory order for all to cut their hair and adopt civilized attire; and in six weeks from the start every male Indian had been changed into the semblance of a decent man, with the warning that confinement at hard labor awaited any backslider. There have been none; and the task of moving them upward has been perceptibly easier from the time scissors clipped off their wildness."

The school question was settled as follows:

"Every possible expedient was resorted to by them to keep their children from school. They would brazenly deny having children, despite the evidence of the accurate census-roll and the ticket on which they had for years drawn the child's rations. Children were hidden out in the brush; drugs were given them to unfit them for the school; bodily infirmities were simulated; and some parents absolutely refused to bring their children in. The deprivation of supplies and the arrest of the old women soon worked a change. Runaways were speedily stopped by the confinement of the parents and relations who encouraged that sort of thing, and they soon realized that opposition to education did not pay. Willing or unwilling, every child five years of age was forced into school. No attention was paid to the prejudices or whims of their old relations. The latter have been made to understand that the United States has for years footed the bills that maintained them in idleness, filth, immorality, and barbarism, and that where a policy for their good has been adopted they will not be consulted, but that they will be required, *nolens volens*, to aid in carrying this policy to a successful termination. Once understood by them that their day of dictating terms to a higher and stronger power than themselves has passed, they have acquiesced in the new order of things, and slowly but surely started on the up-hill road."

As to the result of the experiments, Mr. Stottler writes:

"Has it paid to take the blanket Indian in hand and *force* him into self-support? The situation must speak for itself. From absolute dependency on the Government these Indians have in two years attained to such a condition that all rations (except beef) and clothing will be cut off July 1, 1897. Beef will be taken away as soon as their flocks furnish sufficient mutton for their use, probably in two years more. Every family has a piece of land fenced and under cultivation. Many have comfortable cabins, with cook-stoves and utensils for decent cooking. All the others have their framework in place, and logs cut and hauled to the sawmill, and are waiting for the lumber. Every male Indian is in short hair and civilized clothing. Paint and feathers have been abolished, along with their barbarous dances. The use of liquor, so frequent two years ago, is entirely eliminated, and there has not been a drunken Indian on the reservation for eighteen months, and the manufacture of *tiswin* has been broken up. They have learned to raise oats, corn, potatoes, cabbages, pumpkins, and other vegetables, and valuable habits of industry have been inculcated by the absolute necessity of working or starving. Every child five years of age and upward is in school, and these Indians can point to 116 children in school twelve months every year out of a total of 450—one hundred per cent. of attendance; a record shown by no other tribe. . . . I can not foresee for these Indians anything but a prosperous future and an independent self-support if the wise and generous help given the agent heretofore by the Indian Office be continued but a short time longer."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Monuments to "Heroes," Not to "Horses."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

For some time past I have been watching a curious error go the rounds, and I notice it has found its way into your paper. I enclose your own item [first item in Foreign Notes, May 22], and an editorial paragraph I wrote the day after a similar one appeared in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

OAKLAND, CAL. G. F. HATTON.

"A funny item is making the rounds as the result of a typographical error. As originally given out it was that the Japanese officers who had served in the war with China had petitioned their Government to erect a monument to the memory of the heroes that fell in the war. Unfortunately the printer set up the word 'heroes' as 'horses,' and as a result the item has appeared in that way in nearly every paper in the country. *The Chronicle* prints it this morning under the caption of 'Monuments for Horses,' and calls it 'a queer Japanese idea.'—*Oakland Tribune*.

That Three-Eyed Steer in Texas.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Under the head of "Queer Eyes in Queer Places" your correspondent in THE DIGEST for May 22 mentions a year-old steer that had three eyes and three horns. We have in the museum of Midland College of this city a mounted specimen of a double-headed calf that had two mouths, four eyes, and three ears. The third ear stands erect over the double head and is evidently made up of two ears combined into one. Had the heads been more closely united the two central eyes would have been combined into one, thus giving the animal three eyes instead of four. I would explain the third eye and third horn described by L. Tenney in the "Texas steer," by saying that the animal was a double-headed monstrosity with the heads less separate than in our specimen. E. B. KNERR,

Professor Natural Sciences, Midland College.

ATCHISON, KANS.

The Chief Engineer of the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railway on the Galveston Harbor.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

My attention has recently been called to a misstatement in an article which you quote from *The Engineering News*, in your issue of April 24, relative to the water on the bar in Galveston Harbor.

As this has been circulated to the effect that we only had twenty feet, I would ask that you publish the following statement on least depths at mean low tide as ascertained by the monthly surveys under the direction of A. M. Miller, Major Corps of Engineers:

	Feet.
September, 1895	20
October, 1895	20
November, 1895	20¾
December, 1895	20¾
January, 1896	21
February, 1896	22
March, 1896	22¼
May, 1896	22½
June, 1896	22
July, 1896	23¾
August, 1896	24¼
September, 1896	24¾
November, 1896	24¾
December, 1896	25
January, 1897	25
February, 1897	25
April, 1897	25¼

GALVESTON, TEXAS. C. F. W. FELT.

AMONG the many curious things revealed to the gaze of a wondering world are the clay books found among the ruins of ancient cities. Prominent among these are the wonderfully preserved records of the once proud capital of the Assyrian Empire. Far away beyond the plains of Mesopotamia, on the banks of the Tigris, lie the ruins of the ancient city of Nineveh. The chief library of the city was contained in the place of Kanyun, which not long since was brought to light by an English exploring party. Referring to clay books which composed its contents, an eye-witness says they were sets of tablets covered with very small letters. The tablets are all oblong in shape, and when several of them are used for one book, the first line of the tablet following was written at the end of the one preceding it. The writing was done when the clay of the tablet was soft. It was then baked to harden it. Each tablet was numbered, just as the librarians number the books of which they have charge.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade reports continue encouraging in general tone with exceptions noted. Bank clearings and railroad earnings increase. Business failures decrease; according to *Bradstreet's* there were 226 for the week, 30 less than the previous week, 39 fewer than in 1896; *Dun's Review* gives 198 to 276 last year.

Encouraging Features; Course of Prices.—"There are encouraging features in the general trade situation this week, the most conspicuous of which is increased orders for staple goods for fall delivery in a few lines, notably clothing, which, at Chicago, Baltimore, and a few other centers promise to exceed the movement of a year ago. The more cheerful feeling among manufacturers of iron and steel is based in part on expectations of a revival in demand. The repeatedly announced improvement in iron and steel this week rests, in addition to this, upon large transactions in Southern forge iron at Birmingham and increased strength in the iron ore market, furnaces and mills in Pennsylvania and Ohio being fairly busy on old orders, but failing to report many new ones.

"Encouragement is also derived from the advance in raw cotton, and of 1-16 cent on printcloths, which marks a reaction from the lowest price ever reached. A moderate increase in demand for foreign wools is the speculative outcome of the increased probability of an early settlement of the tariff question.

"Southern crop reports continue favorable, notably in Louisiana and Texas, where the demand for staples has improved. Advices as to wheat and corn in the central Mississippi and Missouri River valleys continue favorable, as do crop reports from the Pacific-coast States. Demand for dry-goods is slow in all departments and for cottons depressed. Some Massachusetts mills are working only four days each week, and as the current quotation for the Rhode Island mill product will not move it, further restriction of production is threatened.

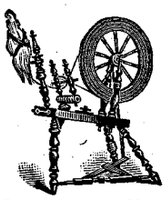
"Interviews at St. Louis with merchants indicate that fall trade prospects there are expected to result in a better demand and higher prices. At Chicago there is a good seasonable trade for the dull period in the year in some staple lines, but a falling-off in others, the outlook being for a larger volume of trade than in the autumn of 1896.

"Prices this week did not carry out last week's promise of a general advance. There are lower quotations for tea and coffee, flour, wheat, and oats, for Bessemer pig and for steel billets. Unchanged prices are reported for naval stores, lumber, petroleum, pork, and sugar, and in addition to a nominal advance in anthracite coal, the only noteworthy gains for the week are for cotton, printcloths, Northern pig iron at Chicago, and Southern pig iron at Birmingham."—*Bradstreet's, June 19.*

Enlarging Business.—"There is evidence of gradually enlarging business in every important department, more establishments have been set at work and more hands employed, and while prudence still hinders speculative excesses the progress toward better things is unchecked. Reports from the various cities this week show a very general progress, and a continuing large distribution through retail trade.

"The proof is clearer, as it should be, in the industrial than in the trading field. Contracts providing for consumption of seven million tons iron ore have already been made, 2,000,000 within the past fortnight, it is believed, tho last year's contracts only terminated about two months ago. Bessemer ore is selling lower by 20 to 30 cents than at the outset, Biwabik at $2.25 against $2.55, but the heavy demand puts additional mines at work. The speculative purchase of 100,000 tons Southern pig at $5.75 clears the deck for a larger business at better figures, and sales at Chicago—150,000 tons—have been the largest for eighteen months. Reaction after the sudden purchase of 50,000 tons Bessemer at Pittsburg leaves the price $9.50 per ton, but the heavy orders for bars there and for 50,000 tons at Chicago, mainly from implement makers, with orders for many new buildings at the West, one of magnitude at Philadelphia and several at New York, the larger demand for plates and sheets, the order for 22 miles of pipe, and the purchases of steel rails which have started the new Joliet works with good orders, are far more important than the speculation in materials."—*Dun's Review, June 19.*

Foreign Trade.—"A remarkable return of foreign trade comes for April, showing an excess of imports over exports of only $1,559,343, while net exports of gold less ore were about $3,500,000, and of silver $1,600,000. This was in spite of an increase of 31 per cent. in dutiable imports and 54 per cent. in customs receipts for the month. Exports were 11.2 per cent. larger than last year, and it is especially noteworthy that outside the principal farm products the exports increased more than 16 per cent. Since June 1 imports have not been remarkably large, and the rush seems to have passed. In nine weeks ending with May, imports were over 47 per cent. larger and exports 7 per cent. larger than last year. But in two weeks of June imports at New York have been 16 per cent. and exports 18 per cent. larger, which, if



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continued through the month, would mean a large excess of exports."—*Dun's Review, June 19.*

Canadian Improvement.—"Leading Toronto merchants report business improved in seasonable lines, owing to warmer weather and better crop prospects. The inclination of the Dominion Government to enact export duties on saw logs and pulp wood in response to the request of Canadian lumber men and bankers, promises to be the most important Dominion legislation of the year. Trade is only fairly active at Montreal and collections are unsatisfactory. Merchandise stocks at the interior are light, but merchants are buying cautiously. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax aggregate $23,696,000 this week, against $24,887,000 last week, and as compared with $19,090,000 in the week a year ago. There are 34 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, against 38 last week, 35 in the week a year ago, and 30 two years ago." [*Dun's Review:* 36 to 28 last year]. —*Bradstreet's, June 19.*

Current Events.

Monday, June 14.

In the Senate Messrs. Tillman, Hoar, Allison, and Pettigrew speak on the sugar schedule. . . . The House meets to adjourn. . . . Ambassadors in Washington exchange ratifications of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary treaty. . . . The immigrant station on Ellis Island, New York harbor, is destroyed by fire. . . . Sixty-seven graduates of West Point find no vacancies in the army.

"Barney" Barnato, the noted owner of Kaffir mines, commits suicide by leaping from a steamer while going from Cape Town to London; his body is recovered. . . . The Prince of Wales presides over a Masonic meeting at Royal Albert Hall, London; the admission fees amount to £7,000. . . The police in Paris find a second piece of tubing filled with powder and scrap iron at the scene of Sunday's attempt on the life of President Faure.

Tuesday, June 15.

The Senate passes the sugar schedule (Hawaii-reciprocity accepted); Mr. Pettigrew's anti-trust amendment is defeated, 35 to 32. . . . The House is not in session. . . . President McKinley returns to Washington from Tennessee. . . . The President nominates John G. Brady, of Alaska, to be governor of the district. . . . The contempt trial of John S. Schriver, newspaper correspondent, begins in Washington. . . . The Universal Postal Congress holds its final session in Washington.

John Redmond announces that the Irish party will move an amendment to the address of congratulation to the Queen in the House of Commons. . . . General Miles and Admiral Miller, representing the United States army and navy, arrive in London. . . . An irade raises the war footing of the Turkish army to 700,000 men.

Wednesday, June 16.

The Senate (alone in session) finishes the agricultural schedule of the tariff. . . . A signed treaty for the annexation of Hawaii is sent to the Senate by the President. . . . President McKinley nominates Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, Minister to Spain. . . . Ex-President Cleveland receives the degree of LL.D. from Princeton. . . . A National Anti-Mob and Lynch Law Association is incorporated at Columbus, Ohio.

Queen Victoria leaves Balmoral for Windsor Castle, the first step in the jubilee program. . . . John W. Foster, seal commissioner, leaves St. Petersburg for London.

Thursday, June 17.

The Senate finishes the spirits and cotton schedules of the tariff; the House meets to adjourn on Monday. . . . The text of the Hawaiian annexation treaty, together with the President's message and Secretary Sherman's report, is made public; ex-Queen Liliuokalani files a protest against the ratification of the treaty. . . . The State Department announces that ex-Secretary John W. Foster's mission to secure an agreement with Russia for better protection of the seal is a complete success.

Queen Victoria arrives at Windsor. . . . Mr. Redmond opposes a motion that the House of Commons attend church on Sunday to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee. . . . Rev. Father Kneipp, water curist, dies in Bavaria. . . . President Faure of France consents to act as arbitrator of a frontier dispute between Costa Rica and Colombia.

Friday, June 18.

The Senate discusses the flax schedule of the tariff. . . . Secretary of State Sherman explains his attitude toward Hawaiian annexation; Chairman Davis of the Senate committee on foreign relations says that the treaty will not be pressed at the extra session. . . . J. S. Schriver and E. J. Edwards are acquitted of contempt of a Senate committee by Judge Bradley, Washington. . . . The American Railway Union, under Eugene V. Debs's leadership, is merged into "The Social Democracy of America," at Chicago. . . . Ex-president C. W. Spaulding of the defunct Globe savings-bank, Chicago, is acquitted of embezzlement. . . . Serious windstorms occur in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky.

The Prince of Wales presides over a banquet given by the Imperial Institute to the colonial premiers. . . . The Kaiser attends the unveiling of a statue of Emperor William I. at Cologne. . . . The state council of Switzerland declares in favor of the state acquiring the railroads.

Saturday, June 19.

In the Senate the finance committee's schedules on flax, hemp, and jute suffered three defeating votes, Western Republicans breaking party lines. . . . It is stated that President McKinley has decided to revive the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain in amended form. . . . On account of opposition to his silver and tariff views a committee of the corporation of Brown University has been appointed to confer with President Benjamin Andrews "regarding the best interests of the university." . . Judge Cantrill, Frankfort, Ky., declares illegal and void the legislative issue of $500,000 bonds for state purposes. . . . Princeton wins intercollegiate baseball championship, defeating Yale.

Barney Barnato, the South African speculator, is buried in the Jewish cemetery at Willesden, England. . . . M. Hanotaux announces that the dispute between France and Venezuela has been settled. . . . More than six thousand lives are reported to have been lost in the recent earthquakes in India.

Sunday, June 20.

Two earthquake shocks are felt in California. . . . A severe electrical storm prevails in Southern States.

Jubilee thanksgiving services are held in all the churches in Great Britain, those at St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, London, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, being specially noteworthy; private services, which the Queen attended, were held at St. George's Chapel. . . . Victories by the Cuban insurgents are reported in Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio.

"Pearl top," "pearl glass," "tough glass," "no smell," and "best light," are great big things. "Macbeth" includes them all, if you get the chimney made for your lamp.

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SPECIMEN QUESTIONS

Q. How many years passed after Shakspere's death before any writer questioned that he wrote the plays which bear his name?

Ans. 232 *years.*

Q. If a flying-machine should leave Charleston, S. C., at noon, standard time, and travel to Chicago in an hour, and then, without stopping, go on to Cheyenne in another hour, at what hour, standard time, would it arrive at Chicago and at Cheyenne?

Ans. At noon, both places. By Chicago standard time the clocks are an hour behind Charleston clocks, which would just make up the hour spent in traveling, and there is the same difference between Chicago and Cheyenne.

Q. "As scarce as hens' teeth" is a common saying. Did any kind of extinct birds have teeth?

Ans. Yes, the cretaceous birds, such as those which formerly inhabited Kansas.

Q. Dickens conceived that Tony Weller weighed twenty stone. Daniel Lambert, known to history as the famous English Fat Man, weighed 739 lbs. By how many kilograms do these two weights differ.

Ans. 208 *kilograms, or* 459 *lbs., a stone being equal to* 14 *lbs., and a kilogram to* 2.204 *lbs.*

Q. What is the essential distinction between the Roman Catholic doctrine and the Protestant doctrine as to the *final* authority of the Bible?

Ans. Roman Catholics say "There is an unwritten word of God over and above scripture." Protestants say that the highest authority is "the Holy Spirit speaking in scripture."

[Any one of these questions can be answered in ten minutes' careful examination of the popular books of reference.]

Everybody thinks; few people think straight.

WE offer 1,500 in cash prizes for written answers to 150 questions. The answers can be found in dictionaries and other books in every home. This is a serious, bona-fide competition; prize-winners will have to puzzle to get the answers; but a college education is not necessary; the questions do not touch foreign or ancient languages. You will get a great deal of interesting and valuable general information in the course of answering the questions. A wholesome recreation for the home circle. The competition will close July 31st. Full details and set of questions free. Send postal card to

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PERSONALS.

FRANK STANTON, NEWSPAPER POET.—"For years past the readers of newspaper poetry, as distinguished from the poetry of other sorts that occasionally appears in newspapers, have derived especial pleasure from the verses of Frank L. Stanton," says the New York *Times*. "His effusions, most often in negro dialect, have an apparent spontaneousness that is lacking in most of their kind, and betray a sense of harmony and a love of nature in its most genial moods that put them in a class by themselves. Stanton is now about forty-five years old, of medium height, fierce black eyes, and what is described as a gunpowder complexion, whatever that may be. He is not a product of the college, or even of the school, for he had to earn a living when other boys are devoting themselves to readers and arithmetics, and when just entering his teens served as office boy for Joel Chandler Harris on the Savannah *News*. Then he worked for a while in a printing-office in South Carolina, and finally joined the staff of the Atlanta *Constitution*. He has written verses since childhood, and his first dollar for a poem came from a New York weekly to which, when fifteen years old, he sent some verses with a very brief note stating that he wanted that modest sum for them. For the next poem he demanded $2, and receiving it asked $3 for the third. This too was paid, and, elated by such a fabulous reward, he sat down, wrote ten poems in an evening, and sent them on with a demand for $30. The whole ten were declined with curt thanks, and Stanton thought his poetic career was closed until an old printer, to whom he told the story and showed the poems, said, 'You sent too many at one time. The editor thought they must be plagiarisms or below the average. But they are pretty fair poems. Send one of them every week to your man. He will think that they are brand-new.' The advice was followed, and it is said that every one of the poems was accepted. Stanton's memory—for poetry—is wonderful. He can repeat the whole of 'Childe Harold,' page after page of Shakespeare, and hundreds of lyrics and ballads. For matter of other kinds his memory is grotesquely untrustworthy. Stanton thinks the South the only proper place for a man to live, and it is said that he has declined salaries offered by Northern papers twice as large as that which he receives in Atlanta."

SENATORS AS WHEELMEN.—The Washington *Post* says that Senator Tillman is an ardent wheelman, ignoring the street-cars altogether, except on the rainiest of rainy days. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, is a new recruit, but manages to pedal along quite skilfully, while Senators Bacon, Chandler, and Elkins are old stagers and enthusiasts, altho Mr. Bacon is noted for his extreme carefulness. Senator Chandler has nearly five thousand miles to his credit, but this is because he spends his entire summers riding over the New Hampshire roads. Among the Populists, Senators Butler and Kyle are good riders. Senator Faulkner looks like a promising member of an athletic club, when he dons his abbreviated trousers and golf hose, with a nobby cap, but he will not ride at night. The daylight, he says, is good enough for him. Senator Perkins, of California, used to ride one of the old-fashioned, high-front, big-wheel machines, but when he mounted a low safety the other day he mastered the art of cycling under new conditions in less than half an hour. Senator Wetmore and Senator Wolcott ride fine wheels and are the best-dressed cyclers in the Senate. Senator Lodge can ride a wheel, but doesn't, and Senator McMillan has also ceased the sport.

A ROYAL DIVINITY STUDENT.—Lewis Pennick Clinton, a graduate of Bates College, Maine, is the heir to an African throne, and he is now contemplating a fight with his uncle, who has usurped the power which was rightly his by descent from his father. Clinton is known in his own land as Somayou Zea Clayon. He graduated from the Cobb Divinity school May 19 with high honors, and was graduated this year with the senior class with which he has been pursuing special studies.

Clinton is a native of the territory known as Grand Bassa, in Africa, stretching along the western coast some 400 miles from the Gulf of Guinea to the mouth of the Senegambia, and extending from 250 to 500 miles into the interior of Africa. His father was the king of this people, and his grandfather, Zea, was reputed to be the greatest and wisest king that ever ruled over this people, which numbers about 2,000,000, and is a powerful nation in Africa. Some thirty years ago, when Clinton was a mere boy, his father died, whereupon an uncle usurped the throne. Somayou was the eldest son of his father's favorite wife. The young heir was closely watched, and the chances were that his uncle intended that he never should grow to be a rival for the throne. In spite of the watch, Somayou managed to escape, and he fled the country, making his way after many hardships to the settlements in Liberia. Here he fell into the hands of an American trader named Clinton, who employed him as an errand boy, and finding him quite intelligent, instructed him in English, and finally introduced him to Bishop Lewis Pennick of the Episcopal Church. By the assistance of the bishop Clinton came to this country thirteen years ago, and he has employed his time in securing an education, paying his own way through college, and divinity school by lectures and literary work. It is his intention, after a year in travel in this country, to return to his native land, and by his teachings and ministrations civilize his people, and then to secure the throne which his uncle usurped.

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WATERLOO, KANS., Aug. 24, 1896.

DEAR SIR:—I have used the Electropoise in my family and for the benefit of others nearly two years and know it to be of great benefit to the afflicted.

Personally it has relieved me of throat trouble from Catarrh, also from Neuralgia, arising near the heart and is often used as a grand good tonic. It has greatly improved the health of my wife.

In regard to others, from my own observation it has apparently set back the dial of life ten years in the case of a couple over 70 years of age. The husband was afflicted with asthma in its worst form (scant breath, severe coughing and not able to rest in bed)—now he pursues his business as a merchant with vigor and alacrity.

It has relieved and cured asthma and hay fever thoroughly in another family. It has cured hemorrhoids in another family when the physician said he could only alleviate the suffering. Sciatica of the worst kind it has cured. The aching jaw and inflamed neuralgic face have rejoiced after one local application.

I can say that it is a remedy safe and easy of application: a very gospel to the body when properly applied. I welcome and recommend it.

Yours truly,
JOS. MAYOU, Rector.

Rev. Mr. Mayou is a Home Missionary of the Episcopal Church. His large experience with the Electropoise has been acquired in treating the sick among his different charges.

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WANTS ANOTHER

RIEGELSVILLE, PA., April 23, 1897.

DEAR SIR:—I had been suffering with asthma for over a year when, last fall, my cousin came to live with her sister. She said she would like me to try her Electropoise, so I commenced using it Thanksgiving week, and in two nights I could lie down and sleep and am very much stronger. I am almost well of the rheumatic pains that affected my lungs and heart.

Now I wish to purchase an instrument for my sister. How shall I send the money to you?

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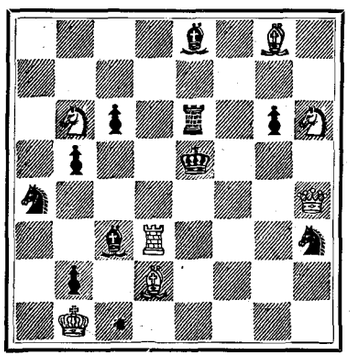
Problem 207.

BY G. HEATHCOTE.

A Prize-Winner.

Black—Ten Pieces.

K on K 4; Bs on K sq, Q B 6; Kts on K R 6, Q R 5 R on K 3; Ps on K Kt 3, Q B 3, Q Kt 4 and 7.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on Q Kt sq; Q on K R 4; Bs on Q 2, K Kt 8; Kts on K R 6, Q Kt 6; R on Q 3.

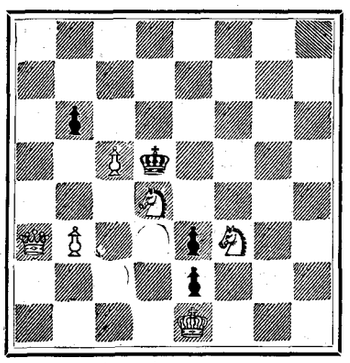
White mates in two moves.

Problem 208.

From British Chess-Magazine Problem-Tourney.

Black—Four Pieces.

K on Q 4; Ps on K 6 and 7, Q Kt 3.



White—Six Pieces.

K on K sq; Q on Q R 3; Kts on K B 3, Q 4; Ps on Q B 5, Q Kt 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 205.

1. R—Kt 6	2. Q—Kt 7	3. Q—K 5, mate
B x R	K x Kt	
	2.	3. P—K 5, mate
	B x Kt	
	2.	3. Kt—Kt 7, mate
	Any other	
1.	2. B—R 4	3. R x B P, mate
B—Kt sq	Any	
1.	2. Kt—Kt 7 ch	3. Q x B, mate
B—Q sq	K moves	
1.	2. P—K 5 ch	3. Q—K 3 or x Kt, mate
Kt—B 7, etc.	K x Kt must	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; "Spifflicator," New York city; Victor Abraham, Cincinnati; A. C. Kaye, Jefferson, Ia.; C. F. Putney and W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. J.

Comments: "I am not surprised to see that this is a prize-problem. It has thoroughly overthrown my theory that no problem can be difficult in which Black threatens a check."—M. W. H.; "An excellent problem."—V. A.; "Ingenious and puzzling."—A. C. K.; "I think it one of the best you have published."—C. F. P.; "All exclamations! First prize, justly."—W. G. D.

A number of our solvers found it so "simple" (?) that they could not understand how it could be a Prize-Problem. They worked it in this way:

1. Q—Q 5 ch	2. Q—K 6 ch	3. Q—Q 7, mate
K—K 2 must	K—Q sq	

That's all very nice, but the joke of it is that Black's (1) .., K—K 2 is *dis. ch.*, which they all overlooked, and which stops the whole business. Moral. When a problem suggests an easy mate by checking, look several times before you leap.

No. 204 has been solved by A. C. Kaye, Victor Abraham, C. F. Putney; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal.

We hope to be able to give the result of Dr. Dalton's problems in next week's LITERARY DIGEST.

The Franklin-Manhattan Match.

The match between the Franklin, of Philadelphia, and the Manhattan, of New York city, has been decided. Mr. Steinitz, the referee, has given the Elson-Halpern game to Elson, and has also, with the consent of the Manhattan Club, reversed his decision in reference to the Lipschutz-Young game, declaring it a draw. This final official decision gives the match to the Philadelphians by a score of 8 to 6. We give a full summary of the match, the Manhattans having the first move on odd-number boards:

	Franklin.	*Opening.*	*Manhattan.*
1.	Voigt.....½	...Sicilian.....	Schmidt .....½
2.	Robinson..... 0	...Queen's P...	Delmar..... 1
3.	Stuart..... 0	...Sicilian.....	Hodges..... 1
4.	Reichelm..... 1	...Ruy Lopez..	Jasnogrodski. 0
5.	Kaiser..... 0	...Sicilian.....	De Visser..... 1
6.	J. P. Morgan. 1	...Queen's P....	D. G. Baird... 0
7.	Shipley.....½	...Petroff.....	Davidson.....½
8.	Newman. ....½	...K. Gam. Dec.	Hanham.....½
9.	M. Morgan... 1	...French.....	Simonson. 0
10.	Maguire.....½	...Four Kts....	Vorrath.....½
11.	Bampton.....½	...Center Counter.....	Isaacson ..... ½
12.	Elson 1	...Ruy Lopez..	Halpern..... 0
13.	Young .....½	...French.....	Lipschutz.....½
14.	Kemeny 1	...Ruy Lopez..	Showalter..... 0
	Total 8		Total..... 6

The United States Championship Match.

TWENTY-FIRST AND LAST GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	21 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 3
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	22 Kt x B	P x Kt
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	23 B—K 5	Q—Q sq
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	24 P—B 4	B—Q 7
5 P—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2	25 R-Q Kt sq	B—R 4
6 Kt—B 3	Castles	26 P—R 5	P—Kt 4
7 R—B sq	P—B 3	27 R—Kt 7	B—B 2
8 B—B 4	P x P	28 P x P	B x B
9 B x P	Kt—Q 4	29 Q x B	Q x P
10 B—K Kt 3	Q Kt—Kt 3	30 P—R 6	Q—B 8 ch
11 B—Q 3	Kt x Kt	31 K—K 2	Q—K 6 ch
12 P x Kt	P—Q B 4	32 Q x Q	Kt x Q
13 P—B 4	P x P	33 K x Kt	K—R sq
14 P x P	B—Kt 5 ch	34 P—Kt 4	R—K Kt sq
15 K—B sq	B—Q 2	35 R—K Kt 7	R x R
16 P—B 5	Kt—Q 4	36 P x R ch	K x P
17 B—Q 6	R—K sq	37 P x P	P x P
18 Kt—K 5	P—K Kt 3	38 B x P	P—K R 3
19 Q—B 3	P—B 4	39 R—Kt ch	K—B 3
20 P—K R 4	B—B 3	40 B—K 4	Resigns.

Comments by Pillsbury in The Brooklyn Eagle.

White again offered the Queen's Gambit, which was, as usual, declined. At the eleventh move White varied his line of play, and after placing his King on the Bishop's square, proceeded by the advance of his Rook's Pawn, with a direct attack on the King. Black defended very correctly, however, and but for a great error on his thirtieth move, which cost him a piece, might have perhaps kept the position even. As it was, after the blunder nothing remained to be done, and after forty moves Black resigned.

A Laskerism.

When Lasker was a student he was sitting one evening in a Berlin café, when a stranger came, hungry for a game of Chess. Lasker announced that he could play a little, and so at it they went:

STRANGER. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Q Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3
3 P—Q 3	Kt—B 3

Lasker asks himself: "Can I give him a Rook, or is he simply fond of a close game?"

4 P—Q Kt 3	P—Q 4

"Oh! at least a Rook," pursued Lasker to himself. "I must try some funny business."

5 B—Kt 5	P x P
6 Kt x P	Kt x Kt
7 B x Q	B—Kt 5 ch
8 K—K 2	Kt—B 6 ch
9 K home	Kt—Q 5
10 Q—Q 2	B—Kt 5

Of course, White will try to save his Bishop.

11 B—Kt 5	Kt—K 5
12 Q x B	Kt x P mate

If P x Kt, then also Kt x P, mate.

The stranger complained that he was out of practise and couldn't play any more that day.

Dutch Opening.

MR. TEED. *White.*	MR. DELMAR. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—K B 4
2 B—Kt 5	P—K R 3
3 B—R 4	P—K Kt 4
4 B—Kt 3	P—B 5
5 P—K 3	P—K R 4
6 B—Q 3	R—R 3
7 Q x P ch	R x Q
8 B—Kt 6 mate	

"Learn, reader, from this bit of Chess,
The penalty of carelessness.
'Tis also an apt illustration
Of greed leading to ruination."
—*American Chess Magazine.*

Chess-Nuts.

Mr. Steinitz recently received 1,600 francs for exhibiting Chess in Paris, the largest amount ever paid for such a performance.

The first number of *The American Chess Magazine* has been received. It is gotten up in a very handsome manner, and magnificently illustrated. It is full of interesting matter, and we hope that it has come to stay.

A correspondent requests us to tell our readers something about the Lasker-Tschigorin match. This match has not materialized. Mr. Lasker, declaring that he needs a long rest, will not play any match for at least a year.

The first Spanish Tourney was recently held in the Café Lisboa, Madrid. Eight players, representing the best Chess-talent of Spain, took part, each player contesting two games with every other player. The celebrated problem-composer, V. Marin, took first prize with a score of 10 games out of the possible 14; A. Gomez was second with a score of 8½ games; and S. Talavera was third with 8 games.

The "Soyots," a people living in the mountainous regions of the Upper Yenesei, and described as the wildest, fiercest, and most savage of the native tribes of Northern Mongolia, play Chess. George Kennan, the author of "Siberia and the Exile System," tells of finding a set of Chessmen, "in which the Bishops were double-humped Bactrian camels, and the Pawns were dogs and wolves." and he learned that the Soyots "knew how to checkmate in three moves with a two-humped Bactrian camel."—*British Chess Magazine.*

"It is the habit of practical players to regard the problem enthusiast with scant favor. They are prone to think of him as engaged in unraveling a stupid puzzle, when, as a matter of fact he is enjoying a poetical fancy of the higher branch of Chess. Properly speaking, a problem is not a puzzle. It is a work of art, the composer's aim being to display Chess in its perfect and most attractive form. True, the finding of a key of a problem generally presents considerable difficulty; but when the key has been discovered, the next thing should be to admire the charming after-play, the variations, the mating positions, and how they are brought about. It is a poor business to regard a problem as a mere child's puzzle, and to dismiss it as soon as the key has unlocked the treasure-house."—*Kentish Mercury.*

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